

## Miserable Christmas in Lebanon

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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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SECOND EDITION

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## New strategy found to secure approval for economic reform

By AVI TEMKIN and SARAH HONIG  
Jerusalem Post Reporters

In a new bid to gain approval of the beleaguered economic plan, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim may ask only for an approval of the programme's general principles at Sunday's cabinet meeting, leaving the specifics for later.

Government sources said yesterday that once the general lines of the plan are accepted — reducing the tax burden on high-income groups while assuring that low-income groups are not hurt — it will be much easier to push through the details, with some necessary changes stemming from political compromises.

Shamir said yesterday he was confident the plan would eventually be approved with minor modifications. "It is the principles that are important," he said.

But sources in both the Likud and the Alignment said yesterday that tensions could rise if a way is not found soon out of the impasse created by the plan.

Both parties are to hold ministerial caucuses in Jerusalem today in bids to achieve united stands on the proposed reforms.

Most Likud ministers are reported to back the programme. But the Herut "welfare lobby," vociferously led by Deputy Premier David Levy, continues to present a considerable problem for Shamir and Nissim.

The Labour ministers will seek a common position that includes support for a gradual income-tax reform, seen as a popular aspect of the programme. At the same time the ministers will try to close ranks with the Histadrut to oppose aspects of the plan that would hurt the poor.

The ministers' recommendations are to be discussed tomorrow at a joint meeting of the Labour Knesset

faction, the party political bureau and Histadrut representatives.

Likud Histadrut faction head MK Ya'acov Shamai met yesterday with Nissim and said afterwards that the finance minister had not persuaded him to support the plan.

Shamai said that the tax reforms would benefit the well-to-do, and that he would continue to oppose them.

Knesset Finance Committee Chairman Avraham Shapira also came out against Nissim's programme yesterday. The Agudat Yisrael MK said the Treasury should give up hopes of cutting the budget by as much as NIS 500 million. Instead, he said, the Finance Ministry should seek an accord on a price freeze.

The Treasury plans to present a document to cabinet members today stating some of the proposed tax reforms. According to Treasury officials the ministers will receive the original proposal on income tax brackets with a maximum rate of 45 per cent for all incomes above NIS 2,000. Incomes below NIS 800 would not be taxed, according to the proposal and those between NIS 801 and NIS 1,000 would pay 15 per cent. Incomes between NIS 1,001 and NIS 1,500 would be taxed at a marginal rate of 25 per cent. The 35 per cent tax bracket would apply to incomes from NIS 1,501 to NIS 2,000.

At the same time, the Treasury proposes scrapping the tax exemptions for night-shift workers and the tax credit points for working mothers, development town residents and demobilized soldiers. Taxes would be paid on child allowances, on old-age allowances, and on benefits for the handicapped.

The Treasury says it is willing to increase most of the allowances so that the net income of the recipients would remain unchanged.

### U.S. army attache arrested in Kuwait

The U.S. State Department spokesman last night confirmed that the American military attache in Baghdad was under arrest in Kuwait. According to a report on radio Monte Carlo, the spokesman pressed the hope that the attache

would be freed within 24 hours.

The spokesman was commenting on a U.S. press report that the attache had been arrested while trying to photograph a "sophisticated Soviet fighter plane" sent to Kuwait en route to Baghdad.

### DF puts down A-Najah demo

By JOEL GREENBERG  
IDF troops used tear gas and fired rubber bullets to break up a violent student demonstration yesterday at A-Najah University in Nabulus.

The university reopened yesterday after it had been closed for a week by Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

A university spokesman said that soldiers had thrown tear-gas canisters into the campus yesterday morning after students gathered to demonstrate in solidarity with Bir Zeit University where two students were killed almost a fortnight ago. The students burned tyres, threw ones at troops and raised Palesti-

nian flags, a military spokesman said. He said that troops intervened when students tried to block the road in front of the campus.

The students were driven back into the campus, which was surrounded for some hours by troops.

Under an agreement mediated by prominent figures in Nabulus, including acting mayor Hafez Toukan, the troops withdrew yesterday afternoon and the students dispersed quietly.

In Jenin, troops yesterday arrested two people suspected of stoning a Border Police jeep. The vehicle's windshield was smashed but there were no casualties.

## Frustrated investors: Red tape still rules

By SIMON LOUSSON  
For The Jerusalem Post

North-American business leaders in Israel for consultations on economic planning have expressed extreme frustration over the lack of government action in clearing red tape that hinders foreign investment.

Max Fisher, chairman of the Operation Independence economic task force, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that cabinet agreement had been reached on the issue in September, but since then no action has been taken.

The task force, whose other key members are Morton Mandel and Charles Bronfman, wants a "one-stop-shop" set up so that foreign investors can come to one agency, instead of the present 17, to arrange new investments. They want Israel to follow the model of Ireland which has made such an arrangement.

"We consider it a key issue," Fisher said. In meetings with Prime Minister Shamir — and other ministers, the task force leaders expressed their disappointment with the lack of progress.

"They have to do this, we can't do it for them. Someone will have to give up some power," Fisher said.

While the task force had been successful in attracting two major investments, Fisher said he knew of at least one multi-million dollar deal which had fallen through primarily because of red tape.

The Operation Independence task force was established to make Israel less dependent on American aid. The leaders are here on a three-day visit "to be involved in the economic planning" currently under way and to participate in one of the task force's regular meetings.

Fisher, however, would not comment on the government's handling of the economic reform package.

"We are not in a position to comment on internal Israeli politics. We can only offer advice on what is needed; we cannot say how it can be achieved."

Fisher said that if the unity government was able to tackle the inflation issue he could see no reason why it could not handle tax reform.

Failure to gain approval for a reform package would not only set back the goals of the task force but would see the Israeli economy stagnate, unemployment grow and exports decline, he said.

The task force accepts that there will be compromises on tax reform and that all changes may not necessarily go through in one year. "Having gone through tax reform in the U.S. we know it takes time and you have to be patient," Fisher said.

However, on the important issue of privatization, Fisher said he was now highly sceptical that anything will ever be done.

"After two years, I begin to wonder. Seeing will be believing."

Privatization remained important because it would release capital for private investment, reduce government debt through the sale of assets, and stem government interference in the economy. He also noted that if

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Prime Minister Shamir tries his hand with an Uzi yesterday at the new Herzliya firing range. (Story, page 2) (Hamick/GPO)

## The weak won't be harmed, Shamir says

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA. — The new economic programme "will make it easier for the weaker segments of the population to advance," Prime Minister Shamir declared yesterday, adding that "we are not zealous for egalitarianism, but must make sure that the weak are not harmed."

Speaking during a day-long tour of Herzliya, Shamir said that details of the new economic programme are still being worked out but no significant changes are expected. He described the new policy in supply-side terms, saying that the tax reform will spur economic growth "needed to create more jobs for both the younger generation and the new immigrants yet to come."

Bemoaning 13 years of no growth in either the economy or the population, Shamir said that the tax and capital market reforms being prepared by the Treasury are "revolutionary, because they will enable manufacturers to pay fair salaries without making labour costs steep... and will make it easier for entrepreneurs to raise money to make investments, that will create jobs."

While vowing that "nothing will be done to harm current savings accounts," Shamir emphasized the future levies on various types of savings accounts or on capital gains earned in the stock market.

Asked whether he saw partisan politics behind the Histadrut's objections to the new economic policy, Shamir said bluntly, "I hope not." The new economic policy "is in the interests of the Histadrut," he said.

Also in Herzliya, Shamir unveiled a plaque in memory of the late Moshe Dayan. He said that Dayan's contribution to Jewish history was as important as that of Theodor Herzl.

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## Camps war eases pressure on zone

Israel officials assume that the ongoing war between Shi'ite Amal militia and the PLO forces in southern Lebanon has contributed to the substantial reduction of military pressure on the South Lebanese Army and, perhaps also, on Unifil in recent months.

The officials compared the strategic benefits of the situation for Israel to those of the ongoing Iraqi-Iran war, which for six years has diverted Iraqi and Iranian energies and materiel away from Israel and Lebanon.

The officials said that while the

ongoing clashes in Lebanon — now into their 11th week — probably preoccupy most Shi'ite and Palestinian military forces, they do not necessarily preclude the dispatch of the odd terrorist squad to assault an SLA or Israeli position or patrol. But the clashes probably "take the

steam out of an explosion in the security zone," said one knowledgeable official.

In effect this means that the zone, and possibly also Unifil, are now enjoying a gratuitous respite which may come to an end if and when the Shi'ites and the PLO patch up their differences.

Given this situation, the officials did not see any clear and present threat to the continued functioning of Unifil in Lebanon. They said that the recent partial French withdrawal and redeployment of its units in Lebanon — "so that they are out of the rain" — have not apparently motivated the other contributing states to contemplate the withdrawal of their units or the dissolution of the UN force.

Rather, Israeli officials said that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Reagan asks immunity for Poindexter and North

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan yesterday urged the Senate Intelligence Committee to grant former National Security Adviser John Poindexter and his deputy, Lt. Col. Oliver North, limited immunity from prosecution in order to enable them to testify about the Iran arms/Contra-funding affair.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, in making the announcement, said that Reagan is determined to present "the whole truth" before the American people as quickly as possible. "There is absolute need to get on with the business of government," Speakes said.

Under the proposal, Poindexter and North would be granted "use-immunity," meaning that their testimony could not be used against them in any criminal proceedings. "Such use-immunity is not amnesty or clemency," Speakes explained, noting that the law would still permit prosecution "based on all evidence other than the testimony given before Congress."

Until now, Poindexter and North have refused to testify, invoking their Constitutional right against self-incrimination. They have indicated, however, that they might accept the "use-immunity" proposal.

Speakes said there was "an urgent need for full disclosure of all facts surrounding the Iranian controversy... We must get on with the business at hand and put this issue behind us. It is the President's desire to have the full story about Iran come out now: the alleged transfer of funds, Swiss bank accounts, who was involved — everything."

He said the president might even be prepared to testify before the Congress. "We've received no request for testimony by the president... [but] I'm certain if it comes that we would certainly consider it and give an appropriate answer."

Reagan's surprise appeal for the granting of "use-immunity" to his two former NSC aides — which received a mixed reaction on Capitol

Hill — came amid these other major developments yesterday:

□ The Senate's Democratic leadership named Democratic Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii the chairman of the new Select Committee which will next month begin investigating the entire Iran arms matter and the alleged diversion of funds from those sales to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua. Inouye, one of Israel's best friends in Congress, was a member of the Watergate committee 12 years ago. The new committee will coordinate with the Senate Intelligence Committee.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday denied that Israel had complied with a request from Col. Oliver North not to bomb Hizbullah targets in Lebanon, in order to give the U.S. time to complete negotiations for the release of American hostages.

But Rabin confirmed that the Americans had made requests more than two years ago that Israel refrain from striking terrorist targets which he did not name, and that the requests came through normal channels.

Rabin was speaking with reporters during a tour of the Gaza Strip. (11am)

gences Committee, where White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan appeared yesterday to testify about his role in the affair. He did not plead the Fifth Amendment — as had Poindexter and North. He was accompanied by a White House lawyer. Regan reportedly said that while he was aware of the Iran arms shipments, he was unaware of the Contra connection.

□ The White House, confirming a report first published in *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday, announced that Howard Teicher, the National Security Council's Director of Political-Military Affairs, has resigned. Speakes said Teicher resigned "for what he [Teicher] describes as personal reasons." He did not elaborate. Teicher, technically, was NSC staff. He thus has become the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## PLO claims its 'first' victory in camps conflict

NICOSIA (AP). — The three-week defence of Lebanon's refugee camps by Palestinian guerrillas has given PLO chairman Yasser Arafat his first significant victory since 1982.

"The PLO has regained up to 70 per cent of its political power," Salah Khalaf, co-founder of Fatah and Arafat's top aide, asserted in a telephone interview from Kuwait. "The turn of the year will mark the PLO's victory over the regional powers, led by Syria and Israel, which were betting on the disintegration of the movement," Khalaf declared.

Palestinian officials say that up to 7,000 hard-core fighters from Fatah, the backbone of the PLO, and seven smaller guerrilla factions, are now in Lebanon. (See story — Page 3)

### Jordan planning official arrives in West Bank

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jordanian official in charge of the kingdom's new development plan for the territories is currently in the West Bank on a week-long unofficial visit, reliable West Bank sources said yesterday.

Dr. Sa'dallah Sa'dallah, a planning engineer and also former government head of planning, is in the territories to study the execution of past development projects and to determine how future development should proceed, the sources said.

The sources added that Sa'dallah could meet with West Bank mayors and other active in drafting the development plan, but not with Israeli authorities.

Sa'dallah arrived in the West Bank several days ago, the sources added, and his visit was not coordinated with Israeli officials.

## New Jewish building project in Hebron

By JOEL GREENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HEBRON. — The Housing Ministry has begun work on a new building project for settlers in the Jewish courtyard in Hebron. Members of the Knesset "settlement lobby" yesterday viewed the building site in the city's old Jewish quarter during a tour of the region hosted by the Judea and Samaria settlements council.

The new buildings will house 13 families, a seminar centre and other public areas, according to Ze'ev "Zambish" Hever, chairman of the Association for the Renewal of Jewish Settlement in Hebron.

Hever told the MKs that seven more families would be housed in flats at Beit Hason, near Beit Hadasah.

Settlers in the area south of Hebron told the MKs they had formed a legal committee to recommend areas in the region to be declared state land. Roni Schechner, head of the Mount Hebron Regional Council, charged that Arab villagers were laying claim to plots of land by "ploughing, building and doing what they please."

Schechner said the legal team was involved in litigation to get areas classified as state land as a reservoir for future settlement, and had already secured 15,000 dunams.

Among the MKs on yesterday's tour, organized by MK Yigal Cohen (Likud), Dov Shilansky, Haim Kaufman, Miriam Tasa-Glazer and Yehoshua Matza of the Likud, Eliezer Waldman of Tehiya, and

Avraham Verdiger of Morasha. MKs Amnon Linn, Jacques Amir and Yitzhak Artzi of Labour, who are not part of the "settlement lobby," also participated in the tour.

At the Beitart Illit settlement site, south of Jerusalem, which currently consists of a handful of empty caravans, settlement organizer Joe Rosenberg told the MKs of plans to settle some 6,000 people on three hills to be named Trumpeldor, Jabotinsky and Bar Kochba. Rosenberg said he was waiting for final approval for the plan from the Housing Ministry before beginning construction of the first 100 homes.

Rosenberg said settlement at the site, near the last stronghold of the Bar Kochba revolt against the Romans, had been de-

layed for three years due to litigation by Arabs who claimed ownership of the land.

At the neighbouring settlement of Efrat, local council head Yonon Ahimani demanded expropriation of Arab land "for public purposes," such as construction of internal roads and public buildings in the settlement.

"We would be willing to pay compensation and offer land in exchange," he said.

Ahman and Etzion Bloc Regional Council head Shlomo Gal urged speedy construction of a connecting highway from Gilio to the Etzion Bloc which would bypass the Dehaishe refugee camp, where Israeli

(Continued on Page 4)

## Breaking a classroom taboo

## Arab schools may teach national identity

By BERNARD JOSEPHS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A major policy switch aimed at breaking the classroom taboo on teaching Arab pupils about their national identity is being planned by Education Ministry officials and other experts, it was revealed yesterday.

The goal is to end the current situation in which Arabic culture and religion are taught but questions of national background and political history are swept under the carpet.

"By failing to teach such subjects we are getting into a dangerous situation. Everyone knows these are difficult things to deal with but we

ignore that at our peril," said Dr. Majid Al-Haj, of Haifa University, one of the experts dealing with the programme.

The new curriculum, which may be introduced at a number of Arab high schools this year, includes lessons on the political and economic situation of Israeli Arabs, and on Israel as a multi-cultural society.

Until now, said Al-Haj, a sociologist who is chairman of the local authority backed Committee for Arab Education, such subjects have hardly been mentioned in Arab schools.

They do not appear on the official curriculum and, in any case, many

teachers are afraid to talk about them. Some have even expressed fear that the authorities would object and the police would be summoned.

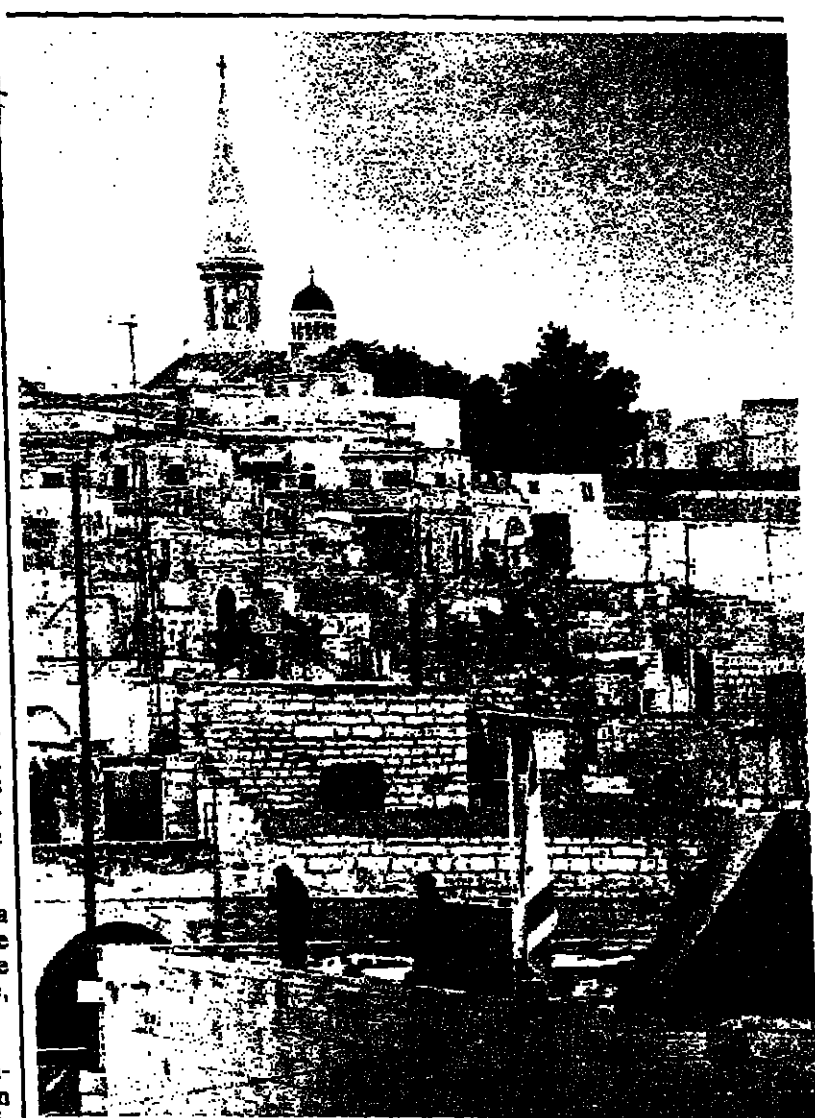
A circular distributed two years ago by the Education Ministry, which called on teachers to introduce the subjects, failed to do the trick, said the sociologist.

He explained: "Some people think that to teach such subjects is dangerous. But if we neglect them any longer the danger will be even greater. Pupils are not isolated from the world. If we don't teach them in the classroom, then they will pick up their political ideas from the outside."

Introducing the curriculum — developed by the ministry, the Van Leer Institute and education experts — will not be simple, admitted Al-Haj. But, he said, it must be done without delay.

He went on: "We already have a situation in which teachers make great efforts not to touch sensitive points and are, at the same time, distrusted by their pupils."

"Arab children have to be informed about Arab identity in Israel, about land issues, about political issues, about their status in this country."



Soldiers encamp on the roof of Bethlehem's police station as part of security arrangements for the Christmas season. (Feinblatt/Media)

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HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

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	16.12.86		
	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	2	10	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	2	10	Cloudy
BREITENBURG	2	10	Cloudy
CHICAGO	-2	10	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	10	Cloudy
DUBLIN	2	10	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	10	Cloudy
HAMBURG	2	10	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	10	Cloudy
HOUSTON	2	10	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	12	18	Cloudy
LONDON	2	10	Cloudy
MADRID	2	10	Cloudy
MONTREAL	2	10	Cloudy
NEW YORK	2	10	Cloudy
OSLO	2	10	Cloudy
PARIS	2	10	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	2	10	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	2	10	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	10	Cloudy
TOKYO	2	10	Cloudy
TORONTO	2	10	Cloudy
ZURICH	2	10	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	54	3-13	15
Golan	50	7-15	16
Safed	70	7-11	13
Haifa Port	65	8-17	19
Tiberias	44	8-17	19
Nazareth	44	8-17	19
Afula	44	8-17	19
Sharon	42	6-17	18
Tel Aviv	55	9-19	20
B-G Airport	44	6-19	20
Jericho	63	7-20	21
Caes	54	10-19	20
Beersheba	39	8-19	20
Eilat	42	11-22	23

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Herzog yesterday received a delegation from the European Parliament headed by Roger Fajardie of France, Tove Nielsen of Denmark, and Ursula Braun-Moser of West Germany.

Foreign Ministry Deputy Director-General Avi Primor is to address the Jerusalem Rotary club at the YMCA at 1 p.m. today on President Herzog's recent tour of the Far East.

Wiesel in Israel: Oslo reception was 'indescribable'

Jerusalem Post Staff  
Nobel Peace Prize laureate Elie Wiesel arrived in Israel yesterday afternoon and said his reception in Oslo last week was "indescribable," both personally and as a Jew.  
"I found great understanding for the Jewish people, and particularly for the plight of Soviet Jewry," Wiesel told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport. "I hope we shall succeed in bringing more Jews out."  
Wiesel said that his arrival here was the fulfillment of a promise he made to himself when he won the Nobel Prize. "This is where I feel most at home," he said.  
Wiesel is to have lunch today with Prime Minister Shamir. He will also appear in a video film about the Western Wall for Boston University.

REAGAN

(Continued from Page One)

third senior staffer on the NSC to leave since the scandal erupted.  
Central Intelligence Committee Director William Casey was said to be "alert" and in "stable" condition at Georgetown University Hospital following two apparent seizures in his arms and legs on Monday. The 73-year-old CIA chief was expected to remain in the hospital for several days undergoing further tests. His previously-scheduled testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee yesterday has thus been postponed.

Secretary of State George Shultz denied that the U.S. was promoting a stalemate of the Iran-Iraq war. While refusing to comment on reports that the U.S. was providing Iraq with satellite intelligence information at the same time that it was selling weapons to Iran, Shultz said: "We want to see an end to that war." The U.S., he added, will not sell any more weapons to Iran and will "encourage others not to do so in an effort to deprive Iran of its war-making capability." In a television interview broadcast over the U.S. Information Agency's "Worldnet" service, Shultz repeatedly called Iran "the recalcitrant party" in the war. "We think the right kind of agreement is one that maintains the territorial integrity of each side and doesn't have, so to speak, a winner and a loser," he said.

The Washington Post reported that Amiram Nir, adviser to then-prime minister Shimon Peres on counterterrorism, was instrumental in convincing the Reagan administration last January to approve more arms shipments to Iran, shortly after senior U.S. officials had tentatively decided to scrap the sales. Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche earlier had been reported to have convinced the U.S. in July 1985 to first establish a military-supply relationship with Iran.

According to the report, Nir and Iranian arms middleman Manucher Ghorbanifar had come to Washington in December and January with a similar proposal to exchange limited amounts of U.S. military equipment for Iran for the release of the American hostages in Lebanon.

Aloni's marriages 'not crime, but punishment'

By DVORAH GETZLER  
Post Knesset Reporter

Shulamit Aloni's private marriage ceremonies are "not the crime, but the punishment for the crime of the rabbinical establishment," Alignment MK Rabbi Menahem Hacohen told the Knesset during a debate on the subject led by Agudat Yisrael's Menahem Porush.

The public gallery, packed with a large group of teenagers - apparently an organized school group - enjoyed itself for the first half hour. The youngsters, a secular class to judge by the bare heads of the boys and the jeans worn by the girls, were obviously amused by Porush's fiery attack on Aloni, but sat attentively through Aloni's equally fiery rebuttal.

"Get the handcuffs," called Mapam's Chaita Grossman as Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement) rose to reply to Porush after he had accused her time and again of trampling on the sacred law of Judaism, and of breaking the law of the state.

But the coalition proposal adopted at the end of the debate focused on the nub of the issue. Moved by MK Edna Solodar (Labour), the resolution noted that marriages were to be conducted according to the Rabbinical Courts Law, but it also noted the difficulties that some couples face in marrying under that law. The rabbis, the coalition resolution said, should try to find reasonable solutions to the problems.

And it was the rabbis' responsibility that was stressed by most speakers who did not belong to the ultra-Orthodox camp.

What was primarily objected to was that Grossman termed the rabbi's "rummaging around" in people's

ancestry. She cited heart-breaking cases of Holocaust survivors whose Jewish antecedents had been queried by the rabbinate. That, charged Grossman, was among other things, what drove people to avail themselves of legal contracts such as Aloni offered. (Aloni is a lawyer.)

The rabbis have simply not measured up to the challenges of the law, Hacohen insisted, and their failure endangers the whole fabric of that law. Their general behaviour, too, leaves them open to criticism. If they ask for money before they solemnize a marriage, what do couples think of them and the religion they represent?

"Then pay them decent salaries," retorted Shas's Yosef Ben-Shlomo. "That has nothing to do with it, and you know it," countered Hacohen.

The Knesset, he urged, should debate the real issues that were driving a wedge between the people and their religion. Aloni's marriage contracts were marginal, and an easy subject of attack by Porush, he said.

Speaking as a secular Jew, the Likud's Benny Shalit termed Aloni's marriage contracts a "horrendous" attack on the Jewish religion.

But Shalit, too, recognized that there were some people who had problems with the rabbinate, and he looked forward to a rabbinical solution. He cited the example of those who are Cohens (of the priestly family) and thus barred from marrying divorced women, and said that this problem could perhaps be settled by the rabbis.

But Porush left him in no doubt about that. A Cohen would never be allowed to marry a divorced woman in this country, he thundered.

Sharon aide 'will destroy Israel Chemicals'

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon's assistant Yisrael Katz, intends to make political appointments in Israel Chemicals which will destroy the company, senior company workers charged yesterday.

Katz, a member of the board of Israel Chemicals, a ministry company, has recently begun exerting pressure on board chairman Rafi Eitan to accept the appointments of people he wants to do favours to, the workers said.

Katz made it clear to Eitan that unless the board approved a number of his appointees, management's proposed appointment of Dan Plotkin as deputy director-general would not be supported.

The workers also quoted a March 1985, ruling by the attorney-general that from the legal point of view, the minister has no authority to instruct directors of the board or general directors of government corporations, directly or indirectly, about appointing workers in the company, or to interfere in the appointment in a similar way, especially on the basis of party considerations.

Industry and Trade Ministry workers became antagonistic towards Katz when it was learned that Sharon intended to appoint him deputy director-general of the ministry, despite his relative youth and lack of qualifications.

Senior workers at Israel Chemicals have formed an action committee and intend to fight against the political appointments to save the company from "irresponsible people who cynically violate the laws of the state," they said yesterday.

No comment from Katz or from the ministry was available yesterday.

State told to reclassify file on A-Sha'ab editor Haniye

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The State yesterday presented to the High Court of Justice 311 classified documents purporting to prove that A-Sha'ab editor Akram Haniye is a "senior Fatah activist." The state submitted the documents in support of its position that the order to deport him should not be cancelled.

After reviewing the documents for over three hours, High Court Justices Meir Shamgar, Avraham Halima and Dov Levin ordered Deputy State Attorney Dorit Beinisch and the security forces to re-examine and reclassify the documents.

After that has been done, and before proceeding to the substantive hearing on the deportation order, the court will decide whether to show the documents to Haniye's attorneys.

Attorney Avigdor Feldman, who was retained by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel to join the petition against the November 3 deportation order issued by O/C Central Command Ehud Barak, told the court that the unclassified evidence against Haniye "does not prove anything. The unclassified material might not portray the defendant in a positive light," he said, "but it far from justifies deportation."

The court rejected Feldman's plea that it base its decision - on whether to uphold or cancel the deportation order - on the unclassified evidence only. Responding to Shamgar's comment that it is not court practice to ignore classified evidence, Feldman said: "We are in a corner, and I cannot forgo any legal argument when the petitioner is facing deportation."

The Jerusalem courtroom was packed yesterday with Haniye's supporters and well-wishers. For three hours, as the judges were conferring, court security guards tried unsuccessfully to expel the spectators who had not found seats.

In the dock, Haniye was allowed to converse only with his attorneys, under the watchful eyes of Prisons Service guards. Well-wishers were,



Prisons Service guards try to stop East Jerusalem editor Akram Haniye from making a V-sign and raising a clenched fist as he arrives at the High Court of Justice yesterday to petition against his deportation order.

at most, allowed a handshake or brief embrace. Haniye himself appeared to be in good spirits, waving to the crowd, and occasionally raising a clenched fist.  
Two representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross were also in court. Paul Gross-

rieder, head of the local ICRC delegation, declined to discuss the Haniye case but did tell *The Jerusalem Post* that "in this, as in all similar cases, the authorities are well aware of our position that deportations are strictly forbidden by the Fourth Geneva Convention."

Shamir: No aid to Iran, South Africa

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA. - Israel "is not aiding the regimes" of either Iran or South Africa, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir stated yesterday. But the premier quickly added that arms sales "are the way of the world, the law of the world."

Shamir made the comments in an appearance before high school students here after he was asked about arms sales abroad and aid to non-democratic regimes like South Africa, Iran and Iraq.

Shamir said that "diplomatic and commercial relations" should not be interpreted as "aid" to regimes like Iran or South Africa, and argued

that "all western Europe supplies arms to Iran, and that goes for South Africa as well."

The prime minister noted that Nobel Peace Prize Winner Elie Wiesel had commented that it would be preferable to see Israel as "an exporter of wisdom, not weapons." But Shamir went on to say: "I too would like to see that, but Israel must produce its own weapons, and it must be able to sell those weapons. That's the way of the world, and the law of the world."

"And there's a lot of wisdom and science that goes into the products of the Israeli Military Industries, and we are all proud of its accomplishments."

For a first-hand view of some of those accomplishments, Shamir visited the newly opened Olympic firing range in Herzliya, where arms inventor Yisrael Barashnikoff displayed the entire range of personal weapons produced by the IMI.

The Gali, 11 different kinds of Uzis and the Desert Eagle handgun were all demonstrated for Shamir, who took his turn with an Uzi on the firing range.  
"Shamir was also presented with the first ammunition clip manufactured in the days of the Mandate. The clip had been kept until now in the IMI archive."

'Waldheim's wife never left Nazi party'

By ILONA HENRY  
VIENNA. - Kurt Waldheim's wife Elizabeth applied for membership in the Nazi party in October 1940 at the age of 18, became a regular member in January 1941, and never left the party.

This emerges from correspondence between Gerhard Oberschlick, editor of the Socialist monthly *Forum*, and Elizabeth Waldheim's lawyer. Details of the letters were published in the monthly's December issue.

According to the letters, Elizabeth "Sissy" Waldheim, nee Ritschel, left school in autumn 1939 to "volunteer for an important task in the east," her teacher at the time informed her class.

Exactly where Elizabeth Waldheim went is not clear. But at that time a group of girls volunteered to assist air force intelligence. They were trained in Poland, where they were attached to the Wehrmacht, the German Army. The girls later formed part of Luftgauchrichten-regiment 17, whose headquarters were in Vienna.

Oberschlick had asked Elizabeth Waldheim for information about her war-time activities. But only her former schoolmate and current lawyer answered his inquiries.

Ministry's assurances bring back Bikur Holim nurses

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Post Science and Health Reporter

Nurses at Jerusalem's Bikur Holim Hospital yesterday cut short a strike over promised incentive payments, after the Health Ministry said it would "see to it that money would be freed by various bodies" and transferred to the nurses.

Complaints were voiced yesterday by representatives of all the country's hospital nurses at a meeting with Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoshino on the non-fulfillment of other terms of the recent strike agreement. The minister promised to raise the issues with the finance minister today.

The Bikur Holim nurses walked off the job around noon, claiming

that incentive payments promised two months ago, at the end of the nationwide nurses' strike, had not been included in their latest paycheck. Hospital management confirmed this, saying it had insufficient funds to cover the regular budget, let alone the additional incentive payments.

But the ministry stepped in soon afterwards, partly because of pressure from Knesset Finance Committee chairman and Agudat Yisrael MK Avraham Shapira, who is concerned about the hospital.

The nurses' spokesman would not say yesterday whether the nurses intended to resume sanctions if their demands are not met after today's meeting with the finance minister.

Parliamentarians to help Israeli soccer gain entrance to Europe

By DVORAH GETZLER  
Post Knesset Reporter

The delegation of the European Parliament now in Israel wound up the formal part of its 12th annual dialogue with the Knesset yesterday. It is to use its influence not just on a long list of economic and political issues - including the plight of Soviet Jewry - but also on football.

MKS who met with the delegation sought its intervention in having Israel included in the European football schedule.  
Yesterday, the delegation told the press that individual members would seek expert advice on the subject and would then broach it in the parliament's sports, youth and cultural committee, on which two of its members serve.

But, cautioned delegation head Roger Fajardie, the matter was likely to take time and he could only promise that it would be raised.

'Avanti Popolo' screening  
Knesset Education Committee chairman Nahman Raz believes that a planned screening of Israel's con-

troverial Oscar entry *Avanti Popolo* will give the film "even more prestige in the eyes of the public than it has already won."

The committee is to screen the film in order "to add depth to its debate on the subject."

KNESSET ROUNDUP

The plenum recently referred the matter of the film's candidacy for the best foreign film award to the committee after a stormy debate in which Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon expressed strong disapproval of the film and others of its kind. They reflected all that was wrong with Israel's intelligentsia and its negative attitude to the country, Sharon said.

IDF education figures  
The IDF's chief education officer Tat-Aluf Nehemia Dagan told Knesset members yesterday that 22 per-

cent of the IDF's education budget was spent on only four per cent of IDF conscripts, and that those same young men take up 27 per cent of IDF education officers' work and 55 per cent of the work of non-commissioned officers.

The figures proved that the IDF was doing a great deal for educationally disadvantaged youth, said Aharon Harel, chairman of the joint Education and Foreign Affairs and Defence committee to which Dagan spoke.

Pure water problems  
Seventy-four Arab villages in Galilee have no sewerage system, Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-Oz told the Knesset Interior Committee yesterday.

Katz-Oz said that untreated sewage was the major impediment to ensuring the purity of the country's water. Until adequate funding was found to improve sewage treatment, no progress would be made in improving the quality of local water resources. The matter must be given national priority, he said.

'Over third of IDF chaplains didn't do regular service'

By DVORAH GETZLER  
Post Knesset Reporter

Over a third of the IDF chaplains serving in the standing army have never done compulsory national service, Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday.

Levy came under sharp attack from Mapam's Elazar Granot, who had a number of searching questions to put to him.

Who, Granot wanted to know, was the settler involved in the disturbances at Bir Zeit last week, which ended in the shooting deaths of two students?  
He came from Efrat, said Levy. Pressed by Granot as to why a resident of the West Bank was allowed to serve in the reserves in the area, Levy said the army did not and would not limit the areas in which reservists served according to where they lived.

Why, Granot wanted to know, did the IDF not use reservists, who, he said, were older, more balanced and less likely to panic, rather than young recruits, in dealing with the Arab population of the territories?  
No one had yet proved the truth of Granot's contention, Levy said.

Did the U.S. really ask Israel not to attack the Hizbullah in Lebanon, Granot wanted to know.

That question, said Levy, must be referred to the political echelon.

"Thank you," said Granot, "that answers my question."

Then Granot taunted Levy: the IDF, he said, was proud of having driven the PLO out of Tunisia. But now that the PLO was back in Lebanon, what had been achieved?  
Levy had an answer. The PLO was now headquartered in Iraq, he said, and that was far away. There were only a "few hundred" PLO fighters in Lebanon, according to Levy.

CAMPS WAR

(Continued from Page One)  
the redeployment would help the French "avoid unpleasant incidents" and therefore, paradoxically, might serve to perpetuate French participation in the force.

France, said the officials, regards its participation in Unifil as an easy way to uphold its image as "the guardian of Lebanon." France appears set on maintaining this image, which makes it very difficult for Paris to consider a complete withdrawal. "They will avoid any spectacular move that would look as if France is washing its hands of Lebanon," said one official.

Meanwhile, on another Unifil front, Israeli officials managed to decorously patch up their differences with the Irish, who a fortnight ago lost a soldier to light weapons fire emanating from within the Security Zone. The Irish assumed that SLA troops were responsible, and the killing sparked a "bad mood" in Dublin, and a wave of anti-SLA (and, by extension, anti-

Israel) press reports, to which the Irish government had to pay heed.  
But Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin apparently convinced his visiting Irish counterpart, Paddy O'Toole, that Israel does not and cannot completely control the SLA and each of its actions and that Lebanon being what it is, such incidents will occur. O'Toole apparently expressed what Israeli officials defined as a "balanced" approach to the problem and "understood" Israel's point about the confused situation in Lebanon.

The upshot was that Israel managed to head off a possible "crisis" with Dublin. Moreover, the possibility of an Irish pullout from Unifil was not raised, the officials said.

So meanwhile, Unifil will remain in position and the SLA-controlled Security Zone is enjoying a period of relative security. No doubt there are officials in Jerusalem who would like to see the Shi'ite-PLO clashes around Tyre, Sidon and Beirut go on indefinitely.

State attorney to receive original Demjanjuk paper

The original document identifying John Demjanjuk ("Ivan the Terrible") as a member of the SS is to be handed today to the state attorney.

The document, Israel TV reported last night, given yesterday to Nimrod Novik, the foreign minister's political adviser, by Soviet officials abroad.

The court had previously been presented with a photocopy of the document which it had not accepted.

According to Israel TV, the document was issued at an SS training camp.  
Israel Radio said last night that the document describes a scar on Demjanjuk's back that is identical to one of the defendant's back. But the height mentioned in the document is greater than the defendant's by 10 centimetres.

LOTTO. - In yesterday's national lottery draw, the following numbers were picked: 2, 6, 13, 14, 26, 37, and the additional number 27.

We extend our appreciation to all our friends who participated in our sorrow, on the passing of our father

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The unravelling of the tombstone of our beloved

**HANNAH FALCKE**

will take place at Ra'anana cemetery at 11:00 a.m. tomorrow, Thursday, December 18, 1986.

The Family



## Definitive ruling by U.S. Surgeon-General Smoking carcinogenic for non-smokers, too

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Tobacco smoke can cause cancer and other diseases in non-smokers including children, the U.S. Surgeon-General said in a report released yesterday.

"Involuntary smoking is a cause of disease, including lung cancer, in healthy non-smokers," he said.

It is the first report by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish a health risk to non-smokers who are exposed to smoke in the air from being near smokers.

"The children of parents who smoke compared with the children of non-smoking parents have an increased frequency of respiratory infections, increased respiratory symptoms and slightly smaller rates of increase in lung function as the lung matures," the report said.

"The simple separation of smokers and non-smokers within the same air space may reduce but does not

eliminate the exposure of non-smokers to environmental tobacco smoke," the report added.

The Tobacco Institute, the association that represents cigarette manufacturers, disagreed with the report, saying there was no scientific evidence to support a finding that smoking was dangerous to those who do not smoke. The institute also accused Surgeon-General C. Everett Koop of suppressing scientific evidence showing there was no danger to non-smokers from tobacco smoke.

The report is likely to increase support for efforts to restrict smoking in public places and in businesses. Forty U.S. states and many more cities have enacted some type of law to restrict smoking in public or at work. Smoking has been restricted on commercial airlines for more than a decade and many hotels and restaurants now offer non-smoking areas or rooms.

The Federal government is acting to establish non-smoking areas in its offices and the U.S. armed forces are restricting smoking by their members. Smoking restrictions have even spread to the White House, which last year banned smoking at press briefings.

Koop said smoking caused an estimated 300,000 deaths a year in the U.S., including 135,000 deaths from lung cancer. It was not certain how many of those who died were non-smokers, he said, but called for action to protect them.

Koop has urged a smoke-free society in the U.S. by the year 2000. "The right of smokers to smoke ends where their behaviour affects the health and well-being of others. Furthermore, it is the smokers' responsibility to ensure that they do not expose non-smokers to the potential harmful effects of tobacco smoke," Koop said in the report.



Philippine Communist rebels of the New People's Army feast on fried chicken, mudfish and rice after their leaders held a press conference yesterday in a village in Papanga province north of Manila. The nationwide ceasefire entered its seventh day yesterday. (AFP telephoto)

## Soviets propose freeze on chemical weapons

GENEVA (Reuters). — The Soviet Union yesterday repeated that it would declare a moratorium on production of chemical arms if the U.S. renounced plans to resume producing such weapons next year.

Viktor Issraelyan, chief Soviet delegate at a 40-nation disarmament conference, said Moscow would agree to a freeze if it covered a planned new generation of binary, or two-chamber, chemical arms planned by the Reagan administration next year.

"The Soviet Union would be prepared, as a step towards the elimination of chemical weapons, to agree to declare, together with the United States, a mutual moratorium on the production and deployment of chemical weapons," he told a news conference.

But he added that this must be "on the understanding, of course, that such a moratorium would be comprehensive and would cover binary chemical weapons as well."

The Soviet Union made such a

proposal at the UN General Assembly on October 17 this year. U.S. officials have rejected the proposal, saying that to accept it would be Soviet superiority in such weapons.

The U.S. halted chemical arms production in 1969 and Washington has said its stockpiles are deteriorating and insufficient to meet a growing threat from the Soviet Union.

Western military experts believe Moscow has maintained an ambitious chemical weapons production and training programme over the 17 years in which Washington has been out of the business.

They estimate that Moscow has some 200,000 to 500,000 tonnes of modern chemical arms, including storage depots at 32 sites in the countries of its East Bloc allies in Europe.

The Reagan administration plans to start production of binary weapons by the end of 1987 if no agreement is reached at the multinational Geneva talks.

## Chinese students impatient for more democracy

PEKING. — Impatient student activists are demanding that China's Communist Party make good on its months-old promise to bring more democracy to the country's highly centralized and authoritarian government.

In recent protests in Peking and several provincial capitals, activists have signalled unwillingness to wait the decades top leader Deng Xiaoping has said it will take to implement democracy.

"We support the government's plans for political reform, but we also want those reforms to happen quickly," a Peking University student activist said.

"What demonstrations can show is that there is popular support for the government's political reforms," said one student. "We really worship Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang."

Deng, Premier Zhao and Communist Party chief Hu are the main figures behind China's economic reforms and major proponents of political reform.

The 82-year-old Deng has advocated revamping the political system to transfer power from the Communist Party to professional managers, streamline the bloated bureaucracy and promote younger leaders to ensure orderly succession.

The government said in August that political

reforms may first be implemented on a trial basis in several cities.

The students, however, want changes now. Some have demanded true representation on provincial people's congresses, or legislatures. The congresses, which have little decision-making power, have student representatives who are "elected" with little or no say from students.

Other students want universal suffrage and elections at all levels.

"The students are not at all anti-government, they just want some change," said a 20-year-old student in Peking, who spoke on condition of anonymity. He added that a few students support the idea of a two-party system.

The government has indicated it would not tolerate any challenge to the Communist Party's domination and both government and students say they do not advocate Western-style democracy. The demonstrations have been peaceful, with no suggestion of an uprising. There have been no reports of arrests or confrontations with authorities, although some posters have been taken down.

Political reform became a major topic this year with reports of reformist factory managers being harassed by bureaucrats who stand to lose power

under measures to make enterprises more independent. The reports highlighted the serious extent to which lower and middle-level officials are hampering the economic reforms.

Without political reform, China's ambitious modernization programme will not succeed, Deng said.

The political reform drive has sparked an unusually free-wheeling debate on what turn the reforms should take and the lack of democracy in China. "Some people say the bourgeoisie is practicing bogus democracy. What about us? We don't even have bogus democracy," the Shanghai newspaper *World Economic News* said last month.

The paper advocated daring to go against the will of leaders, including senior ones, within the bounds of the constitution.

The leading intellectual newspaper *Guangming Daily* said in November that building a more democratic modern state, not the pursuit of communism, should be the ideal common to all Chinese. Such bold talk has resulted in little action.

Deng has said it will take at least 10 years to carry out political reforms and it may be another 20-30 years before national elections are held.

## Aids vaccine likely to be ready for tests on humans next year

GENEVA (AP). — One or several prototype vaccines against Aids are expected to be ready for tests on humans next year, scientists at a World Health Organization meeting said yesterday.

Between 10 to 20 laboratories are testing possible vaccines, Dr. Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute in Paris told a news conference. Animal tests have involved chimpanzees, he said.

"One or several of these candidate vaccines will likely be considered ready for limited testing in humans during 1987," said P.S. Mbalu, a Tanzanian immunology professor who chaired the meeting.

Jonathan Mann, head of WHO's Aids division, cautioned, however, that a safe and effective vaccine is

unlikely to be available before the 1990s.

WHO is acting as an umbrella in the effort, partly to guard against the launching of inadequately tested vaccines, which could be a "tragedy of unmeasured proportions," he said.

"We are concerned that claims could be made prematurely about safety and effectiveness that could compromise the ability of the world to have a vaccine that works," he said.

Initial trials would involve a small group of people and would indicate the vaccine's side-effects and effectiveness to determine if tests should proceed, Mann said.

He said the nine scientists from 13 countries came up with "long lists of problem areas" during the first of a

series of meetings to formulate advice to WHO on testing of possible Aids vaccines.

Topics included ethical questions, selection of test volunteers, and how long to wait before moving on from preliminary tests, he said. The panel recommended that research be open and globally coordinated. The two-day meeting ended yesterday.

The panel is expected to reconvene early next year. Its members are private and government scientists from the U.S., Western Europe and four African countries.

More than 36,000 cases worldwide have been reported to WHO. No cure is known for Aids, which destroys the body's ability to fight disease, and about half of those who contract the virus die.

## Ethnic violence sweeps four countries

### Scores killed in South Asia

By News Agencies  
Scores of people were killed and tens more wounded as ethnic violence flared in Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh, according to reports yesterday.

In renewed clashes in Pakistan yesterday 21 people were killed, pushing the number of dead to 146 as the country's bloodiest riots in 40 years entered their third day.

The fighting broke out again after a night in which residents stood on their rooftops to guard against rioters who had burned hundreds of buildings. At least 545 people have been injured, including 65 yesterday.

Although thousands of army and navy troops continued to patrol Karachi, rival groups battled again yesterday with shotguns, daggers, knives and pistols in violence that affected about half the city.

Fighting also flared again in Hyderabad, 160 kilometres to the east, where a bank, two government offices and 12 shops were set ablaze, witnesses said.

The violence began late Saturday when Pathans, angered by police drug and weapons raids in their neighbourhoods, took to the streets

and began erecting barricades. Witnesses said full-scale rioting began Sunday, when the Pathans attacked Mohajirs and Biharis.

The death toll through Monday was 125. One more death was reported yesterday in Hyderabad and 20 in the hard-hit Karachi neighbourhood of Orangi, including 13 people burned alive while sleeping in their huts, hospital officials said. They said all the victims were Mohajirs.

Witnesses said the army took up positions on Orangi's hilllocks, which have been used by Pathans to shoot into the densely populated Mohajir neighbourhood below.

Private groups in the rival Mohajir and Pathan communities used loudspeakers overnight to exhort residents: "Stay awake and guard yourself," and "Keep your neighbourhood alert."

In the Indian state of Punjab on Monday night four attackers with semi-automatic weapons burst into the home of a Sikh radical and killed six people, including three children, police said yesterday.

Authorities said the gunmen were Sikhs and a police source said the killings may have been to avenge an

alleged betrayal of Sikh militants.

In Sri Lanka, the Tigers rebel group, seeking to establish itself as the representative of the country's Tamil community on the eve of peace talks, has inflicted heavy casualties on its main rival, residents said yesterday.

State-run radio said about 75 people had been killed in fierce battles between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) in northern and eastern areas.

Residents said the weaker EPRLF suffered most in the fighting, which has raged since Saturday in the north and east. About 500 EPRLF members surrendered or were captured when the LTTE overran about 50 of their camps, the residents said.

The government meanwhile was preparing to hold talks with Indian officials on ways to find a negotiated settlement to the island's ethnic conflict.

In tribal fighting in Dakka, rebels killed 10 Bengalis and wounded six others in an attack Sunday night on a Bengali settlement in southeastern Bangladesh, an official in the Chittagong Hill Tracts said yesterday.

## Ceasefire breaks down in Beirut fighting

MAGHDOUSHEH (Reuters). — Yasser Arafat's Palestinian fighters kept their grip on this strategic south Lebanese village yesterday, while their comrades battled Shi'ite Moslems attacking two refugee camps in Beirut.

The new fighting was a setback to Iranian efforts to secure a Palestinian withdrawal from Maghdousheh in return for an end to the siege of refugee camps by the Shi'ite Amal militia.

Palestinian sources in Beirut reported rocket and machinegun battles at the Shatilla and Bourj al-Barajneh camps, and said Amal was massing men and tanks around them.

Meanwhile, the Palestine National Salvation Front issued a statement in Damascus last night condemning Arafat for blocking the way to a ceasefire settlement. The statement represents the significant breakdown in coordination between the Damascus-based Palestinian factions and Arafat's Fatah group, which fought together in south Lebanon against the Shi'ites and had been cooperating in ceasefire negotiations.

In an interview in this week's London *Economist* Arafat said that in the past three weeks about 2,500 Palestinians have been killed or wounded in the fighting around the

camp. Four small camps near Tyre have been destroyed.

Arafat believes that the Palestinians' main adversary, the Amal militia of the Shia Muslim community, now has Syria's backing in trying to destroy two large camps near Sidon and the two on the outskirts of Beirut.

Adds the *Economist*, "If this is done, the pro-Arafat anti-Syrian Palestinian presence in Lebanon will have been virtually wiped out. This will satisfy not only the Syrians but also, says Arafat, Lebanon's Shi'ites."

"They want an all-Shi'ite canton in the south, without Palestinians and without Sunni Moslems. The Maronites and the Druse already have their cantons, so why not the Shi'ites?" he asked.

## Egyptians break up Communist plot

CAIRO (AP). — Security authorities announced yesterday a series of arrests that broke up an underground group whose aim was to overthrow the government and set up a communist regime.

A spokesman at the Interior Ministry, which is responsible for public order, said 44 people, mostly professionals, were imprisoned and another three were being sought by police.

The spokesman, who cannot be identified under ministry rules, said detainees include the top leaders of the group, which called itself the Revolutionary Tide. He identified the No. 1 man as Abdel-Moneim Teleima, a professor at Cairo University's School of Arts.

It was the third alleged coup con-

spiracy the government has claimed to have aborted since September. The previous two allegedly Moslem fundamentalists seeking to set up a theocratic government in Egypt.

The spokesman said members of the group played a role in food riots in Cairo and other cities in 1977 that resulted in deaths of more than 100 people. The riots were triggered by sudden increases in food prices.

The spokesman said 23 leading members, the group's executive committee, were arrested during a meeting at an apartment in Cairo's Gaza district that Teleima had rented as a headquarters. The other 21 were arrested in a nationwide dragnet.

Egyptian law forbids formation of communist parties.

## Turkey takes what it can get in U.S. aid

ANKARA (Reuters). — Turkey ended a year-long wrangle with the U.S. over defence aid by settling for considerably less than it had been publicly demanding.

Several newspapers and commentators saw a Turkish climb-down in last week's agreement by the two Nato allies to renew their 1980 Defence and Economic Cooperation Agreement (Deca).

Deca gives the U.S. air bases, communications and intelligence-gathering facilities, including the Sinop monitoring station on the Black Sea coast which can "hear" radio exchanges inside the Soviet Union, and the Belbasi seismic unit near Ankara, which can monitor Soviet nuclear tests.

To renew the agreement, the Turks had been calling for an annual \$1.2 billion in aid and more opportunities to export to the U.S.

Under the agreement, they will get rather less cash, some second-hand military equipment and few trade considerations.

The Turks also agreed to renew the accord until December 1990, instead of for just two years, as they had wanted.

"One more 'yes' to the U.S.A.," the daily *Cumhuriyet* said in a front page headline on Saturday.

The agreement, it said, "failed considerably to meet the Turkish side's expectations."

The liberal *Milliyet* suggested that Turkey had made too many concessions.

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**Holocaust Memorial Synagogue and Torah Centre**

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dedicated in the sacred memory of his late father

**Shlomo Halevi Weisel, of blessed memory**  
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סוכה מלאה



# Threatened cut in shlihim shocks Zionist youth heads

## Recycling waste said economically sound

By ARTER RUBINSTEIN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Young Zionist youth movement leaders are up in arms over a threatened 30 per cent reduction in the number of shlihim (Zionist emissaries) abroad. The move, announced by the Zionist Organization, has shocked the youth movement's leadership. Although the move is aimed at reducing the number of shlihim, many youth movement leaders feel that the move is a threat to the Zionist youth movement's future. They are protesting the move, saying that the shlihim are the backbone of the Zionist youth movement. The move is being announced by the Zionist Organization, which is the parent organization of the youth movement. The move is being announced by the Zionist Organization, which is the parent organization of the youth movement. The move is being announced by the Zionist Organization, which is the parent organization of the youth movement.

actually goes counter to Landau, Reviv said yesterday. He was referring not only to the special praise for important work being done by these emissaries in spreading the Zionist message, but to the more specific financial implications of that commendation. "Despite our general recommendation that the emissary budgets be cut," says para 5.33 of the Landau report, "consideration should be given to increasing to some extent the number of 'emissary months' of the youth movement shlihim." The 150-odd youth movement emissaries are about three times the number of aliyah emissaries. And although they are greatly outnumbered by the some 400 teachers who are sent abroad by the two education and cultural departments (one general and one religious), they constitute the largest body of emissaries funded by the WZO. Avraham Duvdevani, secretary of the World Movement of Bnei Akiva, calls the uniform cut of emissaries of all departments "arbitrary and with no logic at all." Or the basis of the Landau report, the WZO would be justified in dropping all aliyah emissaries and increasing the number sent to the youth movements. It certainly has no justification for reducing the latter, Duvdevani says. Bnei Akiva, with 4,000 members in North America (and 2,000 additional summer campers), is the

second largest Zionist youth movement on the continent. It has 21 WZO-funded emissaries there. First is Young Judea, with 6,000 members, which was founded by Hadassan and is the sister movement of Hatzofim, the Israeli scout movement. (This does not take into account the three youth movements affiliated with the three religious streams in American Judaism. While these certainly cannot be called non-Zionist they fall into a separate category.) Dan Koren, international commissioner of Hatzofim, says it would be grossly unfair for the Youth and Hatzofim Department to be even-handed in applying the 30 per cent cut or whatever the final figure turns out to be. Young Judea and Bnei Akiva are the only two Zionist youth movements that are really alive. All the others combined have only about 2,000 members in North America, he says. Young Judea's 12 emissaries are way out of proportion to what the other movements have. Koren attributes this to the fact that Young Judea is not affiliated with any Israeli political party. He says that 20 per cent of its "graduates" have come on aliyah. Asked to comment, Reviv said that his department will not apply any cut blindly across the board. "I am sure that we will consider the merits of each movement."

By MARTHA MEISELS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Greater efforts to collect waste paper and other materials for recycling would be economically advantageous to the country and should be encouraged by government incentives and administrative directives, according to an inter-ministerial committee set up a year ago to study the desirability of recycling. The committee, which submitted its first report to Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi this week, recommended that granting of "approved industry" status to plants whose recycled products provide an alternative to imported materials, and making available R&D grants for projects that advance recycling knowhow. The committee, headed by Ze'ev Ellenbogen of the Economics and Planning Ministry, also presented its detailed report on paper recycling. One quarter of all paper and cardboard used in the country has been recycled, but this is still far from the full potential, in the committee's view. The report suggested that: Government offices and public institutions set an example by col-

lecting their own recyclable paper and purchasing recycled paper in form of stationery, envelopes, and computer paper for their own use. One of the smaller municipalities serve as a trial balloon and require all its households and small businesses to separate garbage at source into special containers for paper, glass, organic matter, plastics, etc. Business concerns which create large amounts of recyclable waste should choose between arranging its transportation to recycling collection centres and paying a garbage-collection levy to the municipality for its removal. (Today, most local authorities provide the service without a special fee.) Permission be granted to export surplus waste paper and cardboard, giving a "first right of refusal" to the American Israeli Paper Mills of Hadera, Israel's largest paper manufacturer. The traditional role of the Soldiers' Welfare Committee in overseeing the waste paper collection effort be retained, with its fund continuing to get a percentage of the proceeds.



Look, ma, no feet! Austrian acrobat Walter Vasil is walking on his hands from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem in the name of peace and in honour of his father, at an average of three kilometres a day. He is shown here yesterday between Shimon junction and Sha'ar Hagai. (G. Feinblatt)

## Bostoner Rebbe: This generation needs Hassidic leadership

By JOEL REBIBO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hassidic leaders born in centres like Belz and Vishnitz met last week in Jerusalem to welcome the first American-born rebbe. They came to sing and dance with the Bostoner Rebbe, Rabbi Levi Horowitz, as he celebrated the opening of his centre in the Har Nof neighbourhood. Though Horowitz dresses like his colleagues and can trace his roots to the Ba'al Shem Tov (the 18th century founder of the Hassidic movement), he is clearly a breed apart. His colleagues have settled in ultra-Orthodox communities here surrounded by their followers while Horowitz has taken his crusade for renewed commitment to Judaism to the intellectual, open domain of the Boston-area campuses. Thousands of students from Harvard, MIT, Boston University and other local colleges have been welcomed at the Shabbat *dish* (table) of the rebbe. Many later returned to the soft-spoken Horowitz for counselling. "If ever there was a generation that needed a Hassidic rebbe, it is this one," says Horowitz. As he sees it, a rebbe is part marriage counselor, part personal adviser, and part rabbi. He is someone who cares about and is involved in all the details of his followers' lives. "There is a spiritual connection between the rebbe and his hassid," explains Horowitz. "The heart of the rebbe beats in time with the hassid's heart. You're not paying \$50 for a 50-minute hour, you're dealing with someone who is part of you; his pain is your pain. People don't have that these days." Ironically, says Horowitz, leaders need more guidance than "those down the ladder." There are very sophisticated people who don't want to make decisions. They say, "You decide and I'll be a free man," but I don't let them off the hook.

"The approach of the Polish Hassidim is to get the person to make the right move by understanding what the rebbe wants from him. There is an understanding, not a directive." A thousand families have "understood" that the rebbe supports aliyah and have moved here over the years. Horowitz continues to advise them. He is available to Orthodox and secular Israelis. "Secular" Israelis are even more receptive to guidance and help," Horowitz says. "They seek a father figure." Horowitz acknowledges that a rebbe faces different challenges in Israel and in Boston — the two locations between which he will now divide his time. "Israelis are more sophisticated, and have a better understanding of what a Jew is," he says. "Here people are seeking to grow, but in America, with intermarriage and assimilation, people are groping just to hold on." The Bostoner Rebbe is a force to be reckoned with in Har Nof, where he has built and expanded his synagogue, supports the local school, which is part of the Agudat Yisrael independent system, and runs a high school for Western immigrant girls, a yeshiva and a kollel (a yeshiva for married students). He has also been active in the elections for a neighbourhood council, attempting to prevent a clash between the ultra-Orthodox and the mainstream Orthodox. Less than 5 per cent of the residents are secular. The synagogue/yeshiva complex was dedicated in the name of Horowitz's father, Rabbi Pinchas David Horowitz, the original Bostoner Rebbe. "This was a very special event for me personally," says the rebbe. "Ever since my father bought land near Nebi Samwil, he dreamed of creating Kiryat Boston. This is the fulfillment of that dream for which I make the bracha of *shehechyanu*."

## What you may have is the Taiwan flu

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Post Health and Science Reporter

The Health Ministry yesterday confirmed what many people with fever, weakness, sore throat, and general discomfort already know: the flu season has arrived. Although the ministry said there were no more cases this year than in previous years, hospitals around the country, especially in the Tel Aviv area, have reported large numbers of patients arriving at emergency rooms with complications and complaints due to influenza. Those under 35 years of age are more susceptible this winter because the new viral strain — dubbed Taiwan, or Singapore, flu — is a mutation of the Type A strains predominant in the 1950s. Those who were alive then are more likely to have acquired some immunity to the new strain, ministry officials said. High-risk populations are sup-

posed to receive two influenza vaccinations this year. That includes the elderly, those who suffer from chronic respiratory problems, diabetes, heart or kidney disease, cancer or a suppressed immune response. Vaccine for Taiwan flu has reached Israel in adequate quantities. There is a two-week wait between the first shot and the second. The ministry reported yesterday that by the end of November, the number of reported flu cases was 13 per cent higher than at the beginning of the month. Taiwan flu is not more dangerous than Type A, but it needs a different vaccine. Although other viral diseases like polio and measles have largely been eradicated in the developed world, influenza manages to persist because the virus is constantly altering the configuration of its proteins. Vaccines and antibodies developed in response to a previous case of the disease fail to recognize and attack the changed virus.

## Veteran member of Italy's Radical Party here on visit

By LISA PALMIERI-BILLIG  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ROME — Marco Pannella, who was more than 30 years among the founders of Italy's Radical Party, was in Israel this week as part of a 12-member delegation of the European Parliament. By leading the battle to legalize divorce and abortion in Italy, Pannella has contributed to civil rights in his country. He has also been a staunch supporter of Israel and Soviet Jewry. "The EEC's recent decision to block all financial aid to Syria was based on a motion presented by myself in the name of the Radical Party," Pannella told *The Jerusalem Post* before his departure. "We were also the only Italian political party represented at last April's Bernese meeting of the Fifth Interparliamentary Conference on Soviet Jewry." Pannella said that if his party's initiatives were supported by Israel, more could be achieved. Pannella recalled that the Radical Party had been one of the isolated voices trying to calm anti-Semitic outbursts in Italy after the Sabra and Shatila massacres. On August 23, 1983, the party newspaper published an open letter by Pannella to Premier Bettino Craxi asking him to "immediately and radically change governmental policy towards Israel." On the same page, an editorial stated: "Israel is the only democratic country of the Middle East, the only one responsible to its people." Almost all of Italy's most "liberal"



Marco Pannella (Rahamim Israeli)

laws owe their existence to the small but dynamic Radical Party. The party was founded by a group of left-wing (non-Marxist) intellectuals and journalists who split off from the Liberal Party. They have used such tactics as civil disobedience, hunger strikes and referendum campaigns to bring about social change. In 1970, after a seven year campaign, the Radicals supported by the Socialists, won the battle to legalize divorce. Another important victory was the legalization of abortion. Reform of Italy's legal system (recently described as "primitively" by Franco Modigliani, Italy's Jewish Nobel Prize winner in Economics), an end to lengthy pre-trial imprisonment, the threat of nuclear war and the ecology are among the party's current preoccupations, said Pannella.



Like the rest of the world, he only has a recorded memory to reggae lovers, but the Wailers (above) are still going strong. The group arrived in Israel on Monday to give four concerts — at Tel Aviv's Ramat Gan and tomorrow night, at Yagor on December 19, and at Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'Omer on December 21. Marley and the Wailers made Jamaican music popular around the world in the '60s with such hits as 'I Shot the Sheriff', 'No Woman No Cry', and 'Get Up Stand Up'. Marley died of cancer in 1981, but the band has remained faithful to his style and music.

## Theologian links education, Holocaust

By MARTHA MEISELS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

While the world's best minds have been busy debating the Holocaust, a theologian has been busy linking it to the education of the Jewish people. Dr. Martin Luther, the 16th-century reformer, is the focus of a new book by Dr. David Little, a theologian at Temple University in Philadelphia. Little's book, "The Holocaust and the Christian Church," argues that the Holocaust was a direct result of the Christian Church's failure to educate the Jewish people properly. Little says that the Church's failure to educate the Jewish people properly was a major factor in the Holocaust. He says that the Church's failure to educate the Jewish people properly was a major factor in the Holocaust. He says that the Church's failure to educate the Jewish people properly was a major factor in the Holocaust.

Littell noted that throughout history, whenever Jews had been persecuted by Christians, persecution was extended to other Christians as well. This had been true, he said, from the establishment of Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire in the fourth century through the Crusades and the Inquisition. Even Martin Luther's diatribes against the Jews were more than matched by the Reformation leader's attacks on Christian groups such as the Anabaptists. Little noted particularly that while Luther's diatribes were never repented by the Lutherans, it had been by the Nazis.

Littell contrasted what he described as the Anglo-Saxon Christian theological tradition, as exemplified by such thinkers as James Parkes and Reinhold Niebuhr, who stressed social responsibility, with the "fatal flaw" of German theology, which, at best, was uninvolved. The centres of Christian resistance to Nazism were in the churches, not in the theology faculties, he said. The universities have failed to face their own responsibility for the rise of violence and the loss of liberty, said Littell, professor of religion at Temple University in Philadelphia. The lessons of the Holocaust have begun to be studied within Christianity, he said, but not in the universities.

The point to ponder, he continued, is that only a modern state could activate the Holocaust, a modern state equipped with universities. At the Wannsee conference, at which the Final Solution was decided upon, 11 of the 14 participants held the title of "doctor."

"We miss the genuine tragedy by referring only to the bestiality and not facing the efficiency," he said. The "pathology of higher education" said Littell, made possible the "mechanization of death." German universities gave their students the opportunity to advance and to acquire power without setting limits for personal behaviour, he said. The theology faculties proved to be as corruptible as those of any other science. Academics today are willing to teach about the Holocaust, but they are not willing to face the problems it presents to higher learning. Recent studies at Harvard showed that medical and law schools failed to even touch on the corruption of these disciplines under the Nazis.

## HEBRON PROJECT

(Continued from Page One)

vehicles have been stolen during periods of tension. Gal charged that wildcat Arab construction and cultivation along proposed routes for the road were closing off options for construction. The local council head at the neighbouring village of Khadr told *The Jerusalem Post* this week that the proposed road would cut a swath through village land. Kiryat Arba local council head Shalom Wach told the MKs that the key to expanding settlement in the region was building highways which would bypass Arab population centres. Gal charged that further settlement between the Etzion Bloc and Jerusalem had been jeopardized by the allotment of land to the Bethlehem Municipality for planned expansion of the town. Gal warned that expanded Arab construction would surround existing Jewish communities and disrupt attempts to create a continuum of Jewish settlement in the region, and cut Jerusalem off from the Etzion Bloc. Settlement Council secretary Otniel Shnellor told the MKs that the central problem facing settlements was that maintenance budgets from the Interior Ministry had not kept pace with increased population. "We don't want special privileges," Shnellor said, "we only want to be like everyone else."

In the bus carrying the MKs, a guide from the settlement of Tekoa briefed the legislators on the Biblical history of the Hebron region, and pointed out points of Jewish historic interest. His references to the Arab presence in the area were limited mainly to accounts of Arab attacks in the War of Independence, terror actions, and an Israeli reprisal raid in the area before 1967. He noted that many Arab names were corruptions of ancient Hebrew names, and said they formed a link between the ancient and modern names of Jewish settlements in the area. "This is our best tie to the Land of Israel," he said. Shnellor insisted that all the settlements in the Hebron region and south of Jerusalem were within the "national consensus," and were also supported by the Labour Party. "I have nothing against the ideological debate going on, because every day that passes is a bonus for us, another house, another plant, another road, another factory," he said.

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A RECENT article in the Egyptian opposition daily *Sawt al-Arab* shouted out the horrifying "news" — "Israeli tourists are smuggling goods, spying and stealing tourists from Egypt."

It was a typical example of how Egypt's opposition press has continued to hammer away at the Israeli-Egyptian peace process while virtually denying the existence of a wide range of normalization accords.

Tourism cooperation, a particularly vulnerable target, was described in the *Sawt al-Arab* article as an Israeli "ploy" to steal international groups bound for the pyramids and redirect them to Jerusalem or Tel Aviv.

Israeli tourism to the Sinai, meanwhile, was seen as an attempt to take

over the peninsula's economy and create a sympathetic "socio-economic surrounding" and as a base for smuggling Israeli goods and spying on Egyptian military movements.

Even the government papers have at times expounded at length on the ulterior motives behind Israel's keenness for normalized relations. But the current semi-thaw brought about by the Taba arbitration accord has muted attacks in the establishment press.

Opposition papers, on the other hand, have done their best to argue that a peace treaty — if one grudgingly admits to its existence — should by no means imply commercial, tourism or educational accords.

Such has been the case in the recent Israeli tourism controversy, which began with rumours that

Jewish-owned businesses had infiltrated the Egyptian tourist industry, renting public sector hotels and registering them under different names.

WHEN Tourism Minister Fouad Sultan was questioned about the rumours in the establishment daily *Al-Gomhuriya*, he said: "Whoever is claiming that (the source of) the capital differs from the name of the

company, he should please let me know the truth.

"And as for Jewish capital, I ask: Are we in a state of war with the Jews? Normalization means trade — and government policy says as much. We carry out investment according

to terms of trade and not according to the capital's nationality."

*Sawt al-Arab's* sharp reaction came in an editorial that ran jointly with its "expose" on alleged smuggling and spying by Israeli tourists.

According to the editorial, the tourism minister was talking like Shimon Peres or Yitzhak Shamir in advancing the "strange" concept that Egyptian government policy

called for the normalization of trade with Israel.

That, according to the editorial, was a "new definition" of normalization.

Instead, true government policy defined normalization — if at all possible with the Zionist enemy — as relieving Egypt of Israeli expansionism and colonialism. Sultan should stick to that policy and refrain from making up his own, the editorial concluded.

*Sawt al-Arab* reflects the views of Egypt's Nasserites, still a powerful group in Egypt with considerable nostalgic appeal.

In the establishment press meanwhile, all-out frontal attacks against Israel have diminished to carefully measured side-sweeps.

And there are even faint signs of

praise for the "Zionist enemy" that suggest the establishment press may in time break new ground in its portrayal of peace with Israel.

For instance, Farouq At-Tawil, writing in the popular magazine *Akhir Saa'a*, recently declared: "The government of that officer Peres, who doesn't have a doctorate in anything, has reduced inflation from 400 per cent to only 20 per cent."

"It is for us to learn from the expertise of others, even if they are our enemies... I say (look at) Israel, which is closer to the Third World. (In Israel), the opposition assumes office and receives support. As for us, the opposition unfortunately burns its hand and destroys itself, upsets the public, spreads resentment, and creates anxiety among the peaceful."

## Egyptian newspapers attack peace process

Peter Talmon

### 'A small family... a happy family'

## Cairo acts to cut booming birthrate

Ahmed Shawki/Cairo

EGYPT has launched a five-year plan to contain a population explosion which is straining its already cash-strapped economy and blocking national development.

President Hosni Mubarak has warned of dire consequences, including famine, if the birth rate is not checked.

The programme is backed by a media campaign. The government is telling people in television slots to plan "a small family... a happy family." While advertisements tell mothers: "Keep your family small for a better future and for your own health."

But the most populous Arab country, mainly Moslem, faces an uphill battle against traditional belief in large families, as well as religious sensitivities. Official statistics put the average family at about six people.

Egypt, with a population of 51 million, has one of the biggest birth rates in the Third World, producing some 1.3 million babies a year — more than the total population of Oman.

At the same time, Egypt's oil revenue has been slashed by the world price slump, it has budget and trade deficits and faces heavy payments on foreign debts of more than \$38 billion. To make matters worse, its vital tourist industry had a bad season.

Mubarak, who has two sons in their 20s, recently told parliament: "Progress is clashing with this terrifying increase in population... it is threatening every step forward in economic development."

After forming the National Population Council (NPC) in 1984 to boost family planning efforts, he told its first meeting that if the growth rate continued "we will have terrible famine, unemployment and terror-



Egyptian government poster declares: A Small Family Lives Better.

ism."

The NPC this year launched the first of three five-year plans aimed at cutting the rate from 2.7 per cent now to 2.6 per cent by 1991, to 2.4 per cent in the next five years and 2.1 per cent by 2001.

The plan calls for better distribution of the population, currently crammed into only 5.5 per cent of Egypt's one million square km.

NPC spokesman Mubammad Abdel-Salam says this will be done by setting up new cities outside the Nile Valley, building new health centres and improving family planning education.

PREVIOUS birth-control programmes since 1953, however, have made little headway. Abdel-Salam said that illiteracy was a major problem, with 56 per cent of adults unable to read.

Traditionally, women believe the more babies they have the more their husbands will be able to take a second wife, as permitted under Islam.

In a popular saying, mothers often tell daughters at their weddings: "If he (the husband) gets rich, cut him down to size with more children."

Moslem and Coptic Christian leaders deny claims that religion pro-

hibits family planning. Pope Shenouda, head of the Coptic Church, denied in a recent newspaper interview that he was preaching against birth control in an attempt to enlarge the Coptic community, now about 10 per cent of Egypt's population.

Islam favours family planning, according to Egypt's official authority on Islamic issues, Sheikh Gadul-Haq, head of Cairo's al-Azhar Theological University.

"Nothing in the Holy Koran or Prophet Mohammed's *Hadith* (sayings) prohibits the planning or limitation of childbirth," he said in a recent publication by the Islamic Centre for Population Studies.

Birth control was known during Mohammed's time, some 13 centuries ago. He allowed followers to practise *al-azl* (isolation) as a contraceptive method, Gadul-Haq said.

But Professor Fouad Hefnawi, the centre's director, said family planning teaching was not reaching the public.

The Cairo-based centre, set up in 1975 with money from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), studies population problems in Moslem countries and trains doctors and social workers in the Islamic approach to family planning.

Money for population programmes is not the problem. UNFPA has spent \$24 million since 1975 and set aside a further \$13 million for the next five years.

The World Bank's soft loan affiliate lent \$25 million in 1978 for population programmes in Egypt over five years. However, \$9 million remained unspent due to lack of specific programmes, Gopal said.

The U.S. agency for International Development (Usaid) has spent \$111 million since 1977 on family planning and related ventures. Another \$50 million has been earmarked for the next two years.

(Reuters)



## Bleak Xmas for Lebanon's refugees

Michael Kuli/Beirut

FOR MIRYEH KAZZI, April 28, 1985, was a nightmare. "I was barefoot, carrying my children and running away from the fighting. My husband went back to get a blanket. We never saw him again."

"Our village was being hit by artillery. We had to run to escape death. My children lost their father, their home and their land," she said. "Now we fend for ourselves as refugees."

More than 100,000 people are estimated to have been killed in Lebanon's 11-year civil war. And for many of the survivors, life as internal refugees offers little Christmas cheer.

According to the Catholic charitable organization, Caritas, the sectarian conflict has left at least 50,000 orphans.

Emile Abi Nader, at Beirut's Caritas Information Office read out a long list of war statistics.

More than 626,000 people live as refugees in their own country, driven from their ancestral villages, farms and towns by the surge of violence.

Out of a population of some three million, 2.5 million have at one time or another been forced to leave their homes to escape possible death or injury. More than half a million Lebanese have emigrated.

Hundreds of thousands of people still live in deserted buildings, without water or electricity, in old hotels, half-built trade centres and religious institutions.

"We are doing our best," said Nader, "but with such figures you can only do so much. We look after about 5,000 of the war orphans ourselves."

ONE UN OFFICIAL told this reporter that Lebanese still living in the country are not regarded as refugees according to the world body's definition of the term.

"Lebanon is not considered occupied by a foreign power, but we do help displaced people and try to co-ordinate the efforts of all major relief agencies here," she said.

One aid worker said that with the country divided into innumerable fiefs dominated by armed bands, a joint strategy to assist internal refugees was almost impossible to achieve.

IN ONE run-down building once used as a fashionable restaurant in Christian East Beirut, 13 families

shared 100 square metres of floor-space. Ragged blankets provided meagre privacy. The backyard was used as a lavatory.

Eighty-year-old Samir Tabet said he had great difficulty in finding the money to feed himself and his wife.

"Sometimes I collect wood on farms, and mostly I try and find work. But it's no good. We hardly eat. Charities haven't visited us since last Christmas."

"Our children left Lebanon after we came here. I don't know anything about them," he added. "Sometimes I think we'd prefer to die than continue this way."

Janet Kazzi, 28 and distantly related to Miryeh, said, "We have nothing left. I will teach my children to steal in order to survive."

Twenty-six-year-old Samir joined a militia a year ago — less out of political conviction than to give his family a roof over their heads.

"They made promises," he said, "but they lied. My parents and I still sleep in our open truck through the winter, and we didn't even have the money to give my aunt a decent burial when she died in hospital."

Tears streamed down his face. "Please, find us somewhere to live. Help us all to return to our homes."

(Reuters)

## WANDERINGS

Dennis Silk

### On the Housetops of Balata

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(Camera Press)

### Iran clamps down on its women

## Only virgins need apply

Ya'acov Lamdan

THERE IS A seemingly endless stream of decrees promulgated in Iran affecting the population at large and women in particular.

Among the new regulations — presumably in the interests of public morals and modesty — is a requirement that unmarried women applying for jobs in the civil service must present a certificate issued by a gynecologist (female) attesting to their virginity.

While the employment of women is inconsistent with Islamic law, which lays down the strict segregation of the sexes, news reports from Teheran say the government has been forced into employing women by the Iran-Iraq war. It has caused half a million casualties so far, and continues to keep able-bodied men on the battlefield and out of the labour force.

It is well-known that Moslem men may take up to four wives and divorce them without their consent. However, in Iran they have improved on this system — in the man's interest, of course.

The land where Khomeini rules has instituted a form of marriage known as *mu'a*, according to which a man is permitted to wed a woman for a fixed period of time, determined in advance, subject to her parents' consent and a permit from

the authorities. The period can be as short as one day — or even one hour.

Since prostitution is now banned, with prostitutes liable to the death sentence or life imprisonment, the *mu'a* ceremony is, in many cases, merely a thinly-veiled version of prostitution.

However, the Iranian authorities come down very heavily on wives who are unfaithful to their husbands. Not long ago, a police car, cruising around the town of Khom, in northern Iran, called on the citizenry through its loudspeakers to stone a married woman who had confessed to intimate relations with another man and who had been sentenced to death by the court.

Her partner was sentenced to death for the attempted murder of her husband, and he was hanged in the marketplace shortly after his companion had been stoned to death.

The Khomeini regime does not permit women to appear on the streets unless they are covered by an all-enveloping garment and, preferably, veiled. The garment must be sufficiently capacious to hide any hint of female curves.

Now, in addition, there is a ban on cosmetics and long fingernails. On more than one occasion, women have been rounded up and subjected to a humiliating ceremony of nail-cutting in city squares.

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

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New blood test for pregnant women

# Lowering the risk

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

A UNIQUE blood test that predicts which women will develop high-risk conditions later on in pregnancy will probably bring fame and fortune to the Israeli company that is developing it. The test will also result in healthier babies and their mothers, especially in those who are pregnant after the age of 35.

The blood test was developed by Dr. Michael Silbermann, chairman of the department of morphological sciences at the Technion Medical School and a scientist at its Rappaport Family Institute for Research in the Medical Sciences. But it couldn't be marketed and publicized successfully without Silbermann's partnership with Gabriel Deutsch, a certified public accountant with a master's degree in business administration from Los Angeles, who was born in Israel but emigrated to the U.S. with his family as a child.

Silbermann and Deutsch established Diagnostic Technologies, a company that is devoting itself to developing diagnostic tests solely for women. The early-pregnancy blood test is its first project, and more will follow.

Deutsch, involved for several years in the Friends of the Technion group in the U.S., wanted to help set up a fund for research and development.

The moustachioed redhead, who learned Hebrew from his Israeli parents but has a completely American accent, found that many of his Californian friends while willing to donate money to Israel were unwilling to get involved in any business that could become bogged down in Israeli bureaucracy. He met Dr. Silbermann, however, who had developed the blood test in a basement lab and realized he had stumbled upon something that would not only be a commercial success but also a gift to womankind.

"Some 25 to 30 per cent of all pregnant women are considered to be in the risk category," says Silbermann, "either because they are over the age of 35, or have high blood pressure, diabetes, impaired kidney function, edema or other problems."

As more women devote their earlier adulthood to career-building and only get around later to having babies, the number of high-risk pregnancies will increase. Today, 30 per cent of all pregnant women in Israel (and even more in the U.S.) are over

35 years of age.

Toxemia is one of the more dangerous conditions during pregnancy and its symptoms are often noticed only when it is too late. Toxemia is the result of placental insufficiency caused by dead cells going into the blood and lodging in the heart, lungs, brain or other vital organ. It can be dangerous and even cause the mother's death while the fetus may either have to be aborted or the baby born prematurely. Toxemia is also common in overdue pregnancies (beyond the 40th week), but hard to detect. The blood test will make it clear if there is a need to induce labour.

It is also difficult to know whether a pregnancy will cause a woman to get high blood pressure, bleeding, premature contractions or diabetes later. But the new diagnostic test developed by Silbermann can make such a prediction, using only a few drops of blood and costing just \$10 to \$12 per patient.

The early detection of pregnancy-related disorders would be a boon to obstetricians and gynecologists around the world, as it would allow them to concentrate their efforts on high-risk women, rather than giving standard care to all pregnant women. Women found likely to develop toxemia can be told to get a lot of bed rest to prevent the toxic situation from developing. Women destined to get high-blood pressure or kidney problems can be treated with drugs.

In addition, with fewer induced pregnancies in toxemic women, fewer premature babies — which cost the health system a fortune to care for — will be born, as they will be allowed to go until full term.

CLINICAL TRIALS have begun at Haifa's Rothschild Hospital and Tarzana Medical Centre in Los Angeles. In each, 600 pregnant women have already received the blood test several times, and 600 more will be tested at each facility. Blood samples taken in the U.S. are air freighted to Israel, and the written data on the women are being sent to Israel by computer.

When the testing is completed in a few months time, the results will be presented to the Food and Drug

Administration in the U.S. as evidence, to back Diagnostic Technologies' application for recognition and approval. Silbermann and Deutsch are sure that their blood test will become procedure all over the developed world for testing pregnant women, and will eventually be used by doctors in their private clinics and not only in hospitals or health fund clinics.

If the FDA approves the procedure, it will be commercially marketed in the U.S. in early 1988 if all goes well. In Israel, no approval by the authorities is needed, as the test is conducted on a blood specimen and not on the patient. This only an information campaign is needed among doctors to explain the importance of the diagnostic test.

The new company has already received an important boost and gesture of recognition from the Chief Scientist's Office of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which awarded Diagnostic Technologies its first NIS 200,000 grant, and is due to give similar grants during the coming two years.

When everything is approved, the diagnostic blood-test kit will be manufactured in Israel, probably in a development town where conditions are inviting. Since it is a non-polluting industry and the main ingredient for success is trained manpower, the company will surely be welcome. Dr. Silbermann says that there is no shortage of skilled Israelis needed to run such a factory.

Once the company gets approval for the blood test, it plans to move ahead on other tests involving women, who have, says Deutsch, been "neglected" as a population, compared with cancer patients or AIDS sufferers. The next project will probably be a test to detect unexplained female infertility, especially that caused by an allergy to the partner's sperm. "There are women who for years don't get pregnant and doctors don't know the reason why. By the time they discover it is an allergy" it is too late as the woman is too old," explains Dr. Silbermann. Another project in the works is a kit for the early detection of skeletal changes in women that lead to osteoporosis, a brittleness of the bones.

The blood test has so far been patented in 140 countries, so that the rights of Diagnostic Technologies are protected.



The men behind Diagnostic Technologies, Dr. Michael Silbermann, left, and his U.S. partner Gabriel Deutsch.

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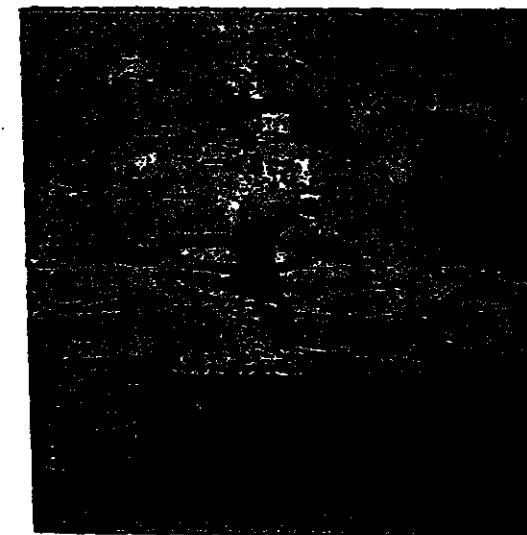
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MOST OF Israel's 21st century energy hopes lie with solar energy, and a new Weizmann Institute project may be the best means of translating the hope into reality.

Called the Institute for Solar and Applied Research, the project aims to translate solar energy into chemical form by concentrating sunlight into intense beams to initiate the chemical process.

Professor Israel Dostrovsky, head of energy research at the institute, claims that other energy avenues, for example, nuclear power, are for various reasons closed to Israel. Solar is the energy for Israel but Dostrovsky believes the present low intensity use, such as for water heaters, can have only limited application. To use solar energy for electricity generation or to drive industry the energy must be concentrated.

There are three major disadvantages to be overcome for future use of solar energy, says Dostrovsky. These are that solar energy is diffuse — it has a low intensity over a wide area, it can only be produced in remote areas such as deserts, and it is non-storable.

Dostrovsky says that if the project succeeds in transforming solar energy into chemical form these disadvantages will be eliminated. As a chemical energy would be both storable and transportable.

He stresses that the project is long-term with commercial application being at least 10 to 15 years away.



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

SCIENTISTS are keeping their eye on eyes — how fast they focus and how often they move — to help them with research on the effects of drugs and the way the mind works. In this, they are aided by computers that can register the line of vision up to 25 times per second.

Psychologists and physicists from Mainz University in West Germany recently coupled their system for pattern recognition to a computer, and are able to register the slightest change in the line of vision. A video camera records the person's eye movements. Using special eyeglasses and mirrors the scientists can determine exactly what object catches the eye, and the computer translates the pictures into data.

A number of persons were asked to perform various tests, and their eyes were observed in the process. They had to keep their eyes firmly fixed on a small lamp and then "switch" them quickly to irregularly flashing light spots. "Faltering glances" caused by tiredness, cigarette smoking, coffee drinking and the like were picked up.

The German scientists confirmed a theory that persons of a more introspective nature focus their vision more slowly and accurately, while extroverts were quicker but made more mistakes.

This very precise measuring method of eye movements is viewed as a good way for researching the influence of medication, and even for market studies — gauging what catches the eye of consumers when they windowshop or make the rounds in a supermarket.

HOW MANY times have you wished your ordinary car were a

## Sailors face asbestos threat

Jennifer Parmelee/Bologna

SAILORS on the high seas face dangers apart from the elements. Scientists say the seamen risk serious illness from asbestos, a cancer-causing agent used throughout many ships.

New scientific research, presented recently at an industrial safety conference in Bologna, indicates seamen around the world are exposed to high levels of asbestos.

And studies in progress on U.S. sailors, like the well-publicized findings about American industrial workers exposed to asbestos, show they face a serious risk of contracting asbestos-caused disease — including cancer.

"We have known for a long time what happened to people who made the ship and were exposed to asbestos," said Irving Selikoff, a professor at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York.

"But once the ship left the shipyard, we closed our eyes. We are at fault," added Selikoff, who founded the Colegiem Ramazzini, a scientific research group that organized the conference.

Selikoff, a prominent figure in asbestos research in the U.S., has been studying several thousand seamen over the past five years for possible effects of asbestos.

His studies of merchant seamen indicate 46 per cent who have been sailing for 40 to 50 years contract some form of asbestos-caused disease. The rate of disease declines steadily for sailors with less time at sea. That could be because of less exposure, or because asbestos disease has a long latency period.

Scientists at the conference said they made similar findings from data on sailors collected at Selikoff's urging from China, Japan, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Denmark and Sweden.

## Power complex

Simon Louissou/For The Jerusalem Post

"If we are successful, however, the potential is very great, not just nationally, but internationally," says Dostrovsky. "It goes beyond the confines of Israel. Any country which has a desert will have a great energy asset."

He adds that the chemical process will allow a big fraction of a nation's non-electrical energy demand (usually about two-thirds of the total demand) to be supplied. A second energy distribution grid would be established to distribute the chemical energy.

THE PROJECT centres on a \$10 million 17-storey "solar tower" which will be completed in April with the experiments expected to begin in the summer. To the north of the tower will be a field of 64 mirrors or heliostats, each one 56 square metres in size, which will be used to focus the sunlight they capture into laboratories at the top of the tower.

The process involves turning the sunlight into hydrogen and carbon monoxide gases which are then used as the source of energy. The institute has successfully carried out the process in laboratory experiments and

the solar tower project is the first stage in increasing the scale of the project.

The most common method of changing sunlight into gas is called the "open loop process," but Dostrovsky says the most exciting prospect of his project is the possible development of the "closed loop process." This involves using methane as the chemical from which the gas is produced by solar energy, and then retrieving it as a by-product when the gas is burned off. By this means, a continuous process takes place and both the storage and the transportation problems of solar energy are resolved.

"The chemistry works in the lab and it now has to be tried scaled up to a reasonable scale. We have to introduce technological and economical factors into the project so that hard-nosed engineers and economists can assess it," says Dostrovsky.

If the 3,000 kilowatt solar tower project is successful, the institute plans to have a 10 megawatt plant built in two years' time to continue the trial process for several more years. If that looks promising, then a 1,000 megawatt full commercial

plant will be considered. Dostrovsky does not expect to see any commercial application before the year 2000, but he is critical of the current lack of long-range energy research because of present low oil prices.

"What will be the price of oil in the year 2000? To me it is obvious but not to politicians. The planning horizon of politicians seems to be 2 or 3 years at the most."

At present the only other countries doing similar research are Spain and West Germany. Dostrovsky praises Germany for its far-sighted approach as it is doing the work not just for its own direct benefit, but because it foresees demand from other countries. He noted that the Germans committed another 215m. marks to solar research immediately following the Chernobyl disaster.

Both Spain and Germany have agreed to cooperate on the Weizmann Institute project through the exchange of data, and the U.S. Department of Energy is also providing some assistance.

Learning from the nuclear experience, Dostrovsky says the designers have anticipated any possible dangers to Rehovot from the project. Large earth banks have been built around the tower to shield the town from the possibility of the computer controlled mirrors going out of control and sending their beams towards buildings. Dostrovsky says the danger is negligible but the protection was put in place anyway.

## The mind's eye

station wagon when you had a heavy load to carry? Nissan, the Japanese car maker, has now produced a "chameleon car" that has interchangeable rear-batch covers. Called the Pulsar, the car quickly converts from a conventional sports coupé to a modified station wagon with a few turns of a wrench. If you leave both tops off, you get a kind of open-back pickup, adequate to carry a rubber tree across town. Dealers in Japan, according to the latest issue of *Popular Science*, keep spare tops on hand, so that a customer who wants to change to a station wagon for the day merely borrows one for a fee and leaves the old top as security.

Speaking of cars, Volkswagen is trying to find a solution to the problem — common in Israel — of the interior of the car heating up terribly in the summer. Large-area windows set at a shallow angle, as featured in some modern car designs, have an unfortunate tendency to let more direct sunlight through and cause the interior to heat up badly. Using a sophisticated wind tunnel and 30 high-intensity lamps to simulate sunlight, Volkswagen created an artificial light spectrum very similar to the sun's rays.

They found that interior temperatures reached when a car is parked in bright sunlight drop by 13 degrees within two minutes of the doors being opened and if the car is driven at moderate speed with the windows open, the temperature drops by 17 degrees in two minutes. Heat-insulating glass, rear-window blinds and a sunroof with a lift-up vent can reduce temperatures considerably. White- or otherwise-light-colored interior upholstery and trim make the temperature 15 degrees lower than black upholstery. Volkswagen wants to improve protective glass to reduce that part of the sun's spectrum that generates heat. In addition, some forced ventilation system is being considered that would run a blower when the car is parked, but

the question of an energy supply for this must be solved first.

COMMUNICATION between drivers on the road is usually limited to curses emitted when someone blocks the traffic or bends your fender. But an American company makes a device that allows you to send a greeting, in lights, to the driver behind you. Called Tale-Lights and made by Willas U.S.A. in Chatsworth, California, the device includes a button on your instrument panel. You have nine messages to choose from, including "Back Off" for tailgators, or more friendly ones. It costs \$200.

LASER surgical techniques and military and civilian communications systems will benefit from a new laser transmission technique designed by Hebrew University researchers.

Optical fibres are now increasingly used for transmission of signals since they use less energy than wires, can handle many more messages per fibre at one time and can't be broken into for wire-tapping. It is believed that eventually, optical laser-bearing fibres will completely replace conventional wires.

But one problem is that current optical fibres made of silica (sand)-based glasses can't transmit infra-red light and are thus limited to distances of not much over 150 kilometres. For longer distances, such fibres need "boosters" that are unreliable and demand special power supplies. But fluoride glass, according to Professor Renata Reisfeld at the Hebrew University, doesn't have these limitations and is able to satisfy all global communications needs. She heads one of the few groups in the world at work on developing laser transmissions via fluoride glass fibres. This glass is made of various metals combined with fluorine and it can transmit infra-red light which makes it also suitable for surgery as the glass fibres can lead infra-red light to tissues that must be re-

moved. HU's Yissum Research Development Company is looking into the possibilities for commercialization.

THE JAPANESE aren't content with supplying the world with electronic gadgets and labour-saving devices, they're now interested in outer space.

Japan's science and technology agency has set up a panel to study building a supersonic space plane — after decades of heavy dependence on American knowhow. The reusable plane would be similar in design to a conventional jet aircraft, but would fly like a space vehicle. If it decides against making the plane, the agency might instead build a manned or unmanned space shuttle that could be launched by the first entirely Japanese satellite-launching rocket, now in the works. Japan's annual space budget is the equivalent of \$668 million, compared with \$9.3 billion (non-military-related) in the U.S.

A WAY to paint underwater, without using a diver, has been developed in London. Colebrand Ltd. has developed an elaborate contraption that works by forcing compressed air into a shield surrounding the work surface. The air displaces water according to the basic principle learned in high school science classes. Paint is then sprayed under high pressure into the air pocket and onto the surface to be covered. This would be especially helpful in painting marine craft that otherwise would have to be removed from the water, an expensive operation, for the paint job.

of cancer," says New York environmental consultant Edward Ferrand. "That's what makes it so worrisome."

Scientists estimate 10,000 Americans die prematurely each year from asbestos-related disease. They say about half die from lung cancer, and the remainder from other cancers and asbestosis, the scarring of the lung tissue.

Jaques said the estimates "will have to be upgraded in a big way" now that seamen are joining the ranks. Worldwide, there are an estimated 10 to 20 million merchant seamen.

Many developed countries have now restricted the use of asbestos and some, like Sweden, have ordered it removed from ships.

Selikoff stressed that the foreign studies were all based on preliminary research and that the American studies could be biased because they relied on volunteers and didn't examine career occupational records.

But, he said, "what we've seen here certainly doesn't yield much optimism for the future."

The U.S. Navy, which first studied the effects of asbestos on its sailors more than 20 years ago, reportedly has been quietly "detoxifying" its ships of asbestos for years.

THE DISCOVERY of the risk to sailors is only the latest unsettling chapter in the history of asbestos use.

"We're talking about one of the few substances that's a proven cause

But scientists say others, like Japan, continue to build it into ships and the use of asbestos remains largely unregulated, especially in the Third World.

The U.S. now bans asbestos use in new merchant ships, but it does not require asbestos to be removed from existing fleets. Jaques says he's lobbying Congress to get that changed.

Jaques and Selikoff say they will be coordinating further research from other seafaring nations on sailors and asbestos to develop accurate information and warn the public.

"We want to alert all seamen in the entire world," says Jaques. "We're talking about a problem that's really like an epidemic."

(Associated Press)

## For some elderly, the golden years can lose their lustre.



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מזל טוב לאבא



## SOCCER

## Bnei Yehuda whip Hapoel PT

By PAUL KOHN  
TEL AVIV. — Bnei Yehuda wasted no time yesterday before giving notice to Betar Jerusalem that the championship title is not safely tucked away in the pockets of the glamour team from the capital. Producing a display of sparkling soccer, the team from the Hatikva Quarter ran rings round Hapoel Petah Tikva, who also have championship aspirations, before a full house of 5,000 delighted fans.

The win lifted Bnei Yehuda to 2nd place in the standings, five points behind Betar and two ahead of Hapoel Petah Tikva. Bnei Yehuda's defence is apparently impregnable — they have not been beaten this season.

They wasted no time, asserting their authority from the opening whistle, despite the fact that the Petah Tikva youngsters came fresh from three consecutive victories. Already in the 7th minute, a lovely passing movement between David Gordon, one of the bright young Bnei Yehuda stars, and the veteran "King of the Hatikva Quarter," Ehud Ben-Tovim, ended with the monarch scoring a typically royal goal.

In the 30th minute, a neat combination between Michel Dayan and David Salaman resulted in a 2nd goal, scored by Salaman. Six minutes later, Dayan, who had a splendid game, made it 3-0.

In the second half Hapoel Petah Tikva got more into the game by means of some fast breaks, but poor finishing by their strikers let them down. Nevertheless, Nir Levin managed to salvage some pride, if no points, by scoring at close range just before the final whistle.

Hapoel Jerusalem scored their sixth consecutive win when they beat Hapoel Ramat Gan in a Second Division away match. Asher Sasson, transferred from Betar, scored the goal in the 65th minute. In another Second Division game, Maccabi Sha'arayim and Hapoel Tiberias drew 0-0.

A crowd of 16,000, including many soldiers, turned out in Be'er Sheva to see a ceremonial match, commemorating David Ben-Gurion's centenary, between the national team and an Army side. The national team led 3-0 at half-time, due to goals by Nissan Cohen, Uri Hershkovitz and Eyalim Davidi. Then the match was stopped because of poor light, much to the chagrin of the fans.

Members of the Knesset Sports Committee and the Israel Football Authority pleaded for help to get Israel soccer into Europe, at a meeting with the visiting European parliamentarians.

They asked the Europeans to use



ROYAL BOOT. — Age cannot dim the power of the boot of Ehud Ben-Tovim, of Bnei Yehuda, "the King and the Hatikva Quarter". (Gutmann)

their influence with the Uefa, the body governing European soccer. They said that Israel would be ready to pay the expenses of teams coming for official Uefa games to this country.

The parliamentarians were sympathetic, but explained that they were not closely involved in football. They promised to pass on the Israeli request to their national soccer federations.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1. Bet. Yehuda	10	2	0	27	12	22
2. Bet. Yehuda	9	3	1	18	11	21
3. Hap. PT	8	4	1	17	9	20
4. Mac. Haifa	8	3	2	12	9	19
5. Shimon	7	4	2	12	12	18
6. Kfar Sava	6	4	4	13	16	16
7. Mac. TA	6	4	4	15	16	16
8. Hap. Lod	6	3	4	12	15	15
9. Mac. PT	5	4	4	12	15	15
10. Bet. TA	5	3	5	12	16	13
11. Hap. Ramat	5	3	5	12	15	13
12. Hap. TA	5	3	5	12	15	13
13. Mac. Netanya	5	3	5	12	15	13
14. Yotam	5	3	5	12	15	13
15. Jaffa	5	3	5	12	15	13
16. Bet. Netanya	5	3	5	12	15	13

## SECOND DIVISION

	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1. Hap. Haifa	6	4	2	18	16	22
2. Hap. Haifa	6	4	2	18	16	22
3. Yehuda	6	4	2	18	16	22
4. Sha'arayim	6	4	2	18	16	22
5. Hap. Haifa	6	4	2	18	16	22
6. Acre	5	4	3	16	13	19
7. Hap. Ramat	5	4	3	16	13	19
8. Tiberias	5	4	3	16	13	19
9. Anshar	5	4	3	16	13	19
10. Ramat	5	4	3	16	13	19
11. Hap. RG	5	4	3	16	13	19
12. Hap. RG	5	4	3	16	13	19
13. Maccabi	5	4	3	16	13	19
14. Hap. Haifa	5	4	3	16	13	19
15. Hap. Haifa	5	4	3	16	13	19
16. Dimona	5	4	3	16	13	19

## MARATHON

## Tiberias goes festive

By JACK LEON  
TIBERIAS. — The streets of this normally staid town were gaily festooned with flags and bunting yesterday in preparation for today's 10th Sea of Galilee marathon.

The runners start off at 9 a.m. from the Plaza Hotel here, and run to Ein Gev and back, a distance of 42 kms. Many of the 500 competitors — 200 of them coming from abroad — tested the route yesterday in balmy weather, and reported that it was completely dry despite the heavy weekend rain. Equally fine weather is forecast for today.

Three black South Africans, at present studying in Israel, applied for permission to join in the marathon, but Israel Olympic Committee President Yitzhak Ofek had no alternative but to refuse such permission, because the boycott rules applying to such events are clear — no South Africans can participate.

A latecomer arrived yesterday — Rob Stigt, of Holland, whose best marathon time is 2:19, which places him as having the third best record among the competitors. He comes after Kenya's James Buti (2:15) and Israel's Yair Karni (2:17.34).

Karni told me yesterday that he is feeling very fit and enjoyed his practice run. He is confident that he will run a good race today.

Last night, in accordance with a world-wide custom wherever marathons are run, the Plaza Hotel threw a pasta party for the competitors. The hotel served 500 kilos of pasta, which is equal to a complete hotel supply for one month and 100 kilos of tomatoes.

## U.S. FOOTBALL

## Slumbering Bears wake up in time

PONTIAC, Michigan (AP). — Kevin Butler kicked a 22-yard field goal on the final play of the game Monday night to lift the Chicago Bears to a 16-13 National Football League victory over the Detroit Lions.

Butler's field goal capped a 13-point fourth-quarter surge by the Bears and spoiled the first NFL start by Lions quarterback, Chuck Long.

The Bears, who kept alive their chance at having the homefield advantage throughout the playoffs, improved to 13-2 while Detroit dropped to 5-10.

Butler, who kicked a 41-yard field goal in the second quarter, kicked a 32-yarder with 12:26 remaining in the game to pull the bears within 13-6.

On their next possession, quarterback Doug Flutie drove the Bears 74 yards in eight plays, hitting Emory Moodyhead for 25 yards along the way. Matt Suhey drove over from the 47-yard line to tie the game at 13-13.

On their next possession, the Bears drove from their own 45 to the Detroit 5, setting up Butler's winning field goal.

The Lions' only touchdown followed a Bear turnover in the third quarter.

Detroit's Donnie Elder raced downfield to down Jim Arnold's punt at the Chicago 1. On the first play from scrimmage, Walter Payton fumbled and Demetrius Johnson recovered for Detroit at the 4.

Elder Murray sandwiched field goals of 32 and 29 yards to give the Bears a 16-13 lead.

The Bears' defense, No. 1 in the NFL, came to life in the second half, registering three of five sacks and intercepting Long.

## WHAT'S ON

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## JERUSALEM

**ISRAEL MUSEUM.** Exhibitions: Ketef Hinnom — treasure found in Jerusalem's walls; "A Man and his Land," Moshe Dayan collection; Qattemon, 400 years of Jewish Porcelain Tradition; Antiquities in the Museum Collection; Selection from the Museum Collection of European, American, Israeli Art; VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thur. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 5-8 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; 7-10 p.m. Closed Friday. Hebrew Museum, Jerusalem. Tel. 692-1111.

**LA MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART.** Visiting hours: Sun-Thurs. 10-11:30 a.m. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday even. 10-11:30 a.m. Tel. 661-2912. Bus No. 15.

## Exhibitions

**JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE.** Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 423547, Roberts, Turner, etc.

## Conducted Tours

**HADASSAN.** Hourly tours of the Chapel Windows at Kiryat Hadassan on the half hour. \* Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

**HEBREW UNIVERSITY.** 1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.

2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Giv'at Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 46, 28 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-682819.

**ARIZ WOMEN (formerly American Mizrahim Women).** Free Morning Tours — 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-692222.

## BASKETBALL

## Maccabi begin to coast while the rest can only struggle

By DON GOULD  
After playing 14 of the National Basketball League's 22 rounds, only one thing seems certain: champions Maccabi Tel Aviv will again finish on top and therefore go into the playoffs with the home court advantage.

They can afford to lose three or even four games of the next eight and still finish on top. Since they swept through all of the competition in the first round and are a quarter of the way through the second, it is not likely that they'll falter at all.

But for the other 11 teams the battle for position rages on. The 14th round results did little to clear the picture.

Gali Elyon hung on to a share of second place even though they lost at home to Maccabi Tel Aviv 99-82. Maccabi, led by their front line of Lee Johnson (29 points) and Kevin Magee (28 points) were too much for the undermanned kibbutzniks. Gali had to play without the services of Curtis Berry, the 9th leading scorer in the League (out with leg injury), and their veteran point guard Shmuel Zissman, who was ill. Maccabi scored the first 14 points of the game and never looked back.

Elitzur Netanya, last season's wonder team, got off to a rocky start this year. But by virtue of their 105-88 drubbing of this year's most disappointing team, Hapoel Holon, Netanya have now fought their way back to a virtual tie for second place.

Carl Neberson had an outstanding night, netting 33 points and picking off 8 rebounds to lead the winners' attack. He was followed closely by teammate Terry Fair, who came 27. Hapoel Holon, who of late kept finding new ways to lose, have now dropped into a tie with Hapoel Tel Aviv for fourth place.

Hapoel Tel Aviv have been struggling all year. First they lost National team player Chaim Zlotnikman during pre-season, and then captain Mike Large developed serious back problems and has not played the last two games. They were upset by Hapoel Jerusalem in the capital last week, and had to face Hapoel Haifa — a team that had upset them in Haifa in the third round.

By the middle of the first half Hapoel Haifa had built a 15-point lead, and all appeared to be lost. From that point on, however, Mr. Inside, Lavon Mercer, and Mr. Outside, Amos Frishman, took charge. Tel Aviv began to fight back. Mercer blocked 7 shots and began to power his way offensively, ending the game with 37 points. Amos Frishman started to hit from beyond the three point stripe, and eventually Hapoel Tel Aviv took the game 98-95.

The game was crucial for both teams, and could have made the difference at 42 between the league match closer, A. Jerusalem.

## AMERICA'S CUP

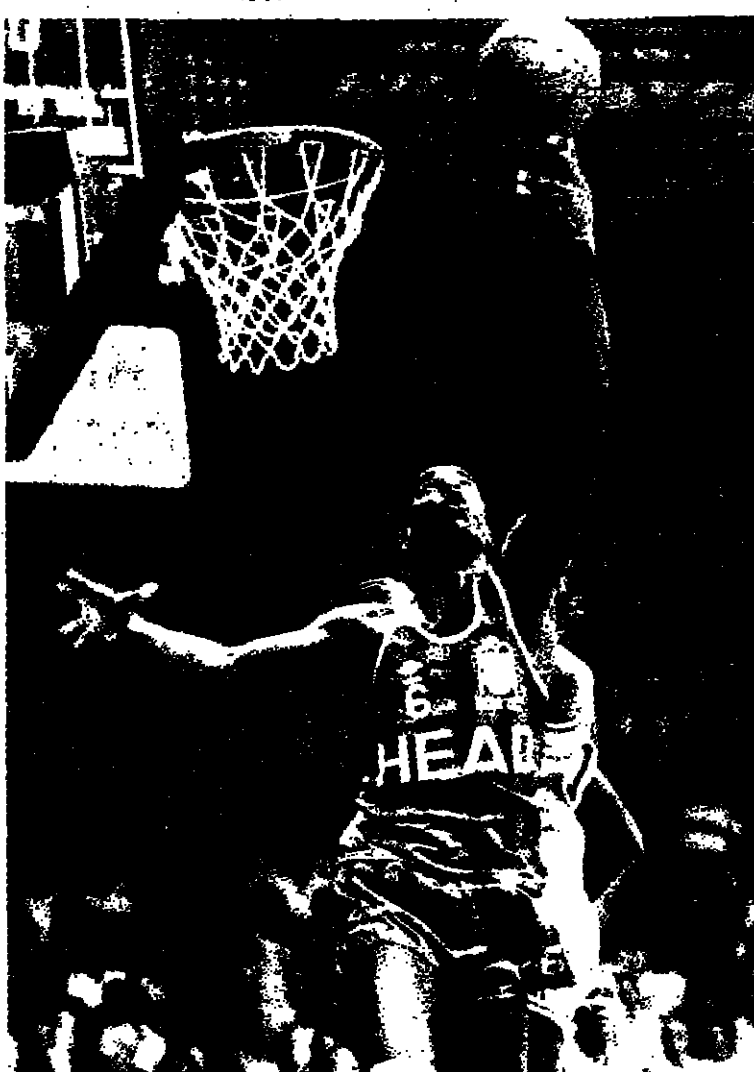
## Bond's yacht wins protest, draws nearer to Kookaburra

FREMANTLE (Reuter). — A successful protest by Perth millionaire businessman Alan Bond's yacht Australia IV has narrowed the gap with arch America's Cup rival Kookaburra III in the battle to be the defending boat in the finals in late January.

Kookaburra III goes into the defenders' semi-finals late this month with only a six-point lead over the Bond 12-metre at the top of the defenders' table.

Australia IV was awarded three points by the defenders' race jury Monday night when it ruled that Kookaburra II had breached a right of way rule on Sunday, the last day of the third elimination series.

Kookaburra II loses three points and is now 13 points behind Australia IV in third place.



MORE THAN FAIR. — Terry Fair of Elitzur Netanya proved on Monday night that he is one of the best under the basket. (Gutmann)

Hapoel Haifa, for their part, are now further into the struggle with three other teams to avoid relegation.

The league's high scorer, Ron Davis, continued to pepper the nets, this time for 35 points as he led visiting Betar Tel Aviv to a 82-76 overtime victory against up and down Maccabi Haifa. As a result, both teams now have identical records of 7 wins and 7 losses and are tied for 6th place.

At Kfar Hamaccabiah, a vocal cluster of Jerusalemites did little to enhance Hapoel Jerusalem's performance against an inspired Maccabi Ramat Gan, as Maccabi, led by their energetic point guard Ami Nawi, turned on the juice for the last 10 minutes to win 96-76.

The game was crucial for both teams, and could have made the difference at 42 between the league match closer, A. Jerusalem.

would have placed Shmuel Zissman's newcomers in sole possession of eighth place with 15 points, and relegated Ramat Gan to 11th with 17.

As it turned out, Ramat Gan won and themselves in eighth place, sharing 4-10 records with Jerusalem, Hapoel Gvat and Hapoel Haifa.

Boaz Yanai, Eitan Gvat's 34-year-old veteran, collected 27 points to lead his team past Hapoel Ramat Gan 88-80. The victory enhances Eitan Gvat's chances of avoiding relegation, while pushing Ramat Gan further into last place.

Standings after 14 rounds

	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1. Mac. TA	10	2	0	27	12	22
2. Bet. Yehuda	9	3	1	18	11	21
3. Hap. PT	8	4	1	17	9	20
4. Mac. Haifa	8	3	2	12	9	19
5. Shimon	7	4	2	12	12	18
6. Kfar Sava	6	4	4	13	16	16
7. Mac. TA	6	4	4	15	16	16
8. Hap. Lod	6	3	4	12	15	15
9. Mac. PT	5	4	4	12	15	15
10. Bet. TA	5	3	5	12	16	13
11. Hap. Ramat	5	3	5	12	15	13
12. Hap. TA	5	3	5	12	15	13
13. Mac. Netanya	5	3	5	12	15	13
14. Yotam	5	3	5	12	15	13
15. Jaffa	5	3	5	12	15	13
16. Bet. Netanya	5	3	5	12	15	13

(Figures in parentheses indicate league position last week)

## Youth soccer

By PAUL KOHN  
TEL AVIV. — Eight nations will participate in the annual winter youth soccer tournament for teams with players under the age of 19. There will also be six foreign nations competing in a similar tournament for players under 16 years of age.

The tournament will take place between December 27 and January 2.

Teams from Hungary, Romania, Malta, Denmark, Greece and Israel will play in the boys event. Hungary will not send a team to the 19s tournament, in which teams from Switzerland, Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Rumania, Malta, Denmark and Israel will take part. The Israel Football Association will pay all expenses for the Romanian and Hungarian contingents' visit. The Maltese teams are planning to come to Israel via bus from Egypt.

## CRICKET

## Modest bowling ensures Test draw

ADELAIDE (Reuter). — Australia and England duly drew the third Test yesterday, an outcome that looked likely for most of the five days as two modest bowling attacks toiled on a perfect batting pitch.

Captains Allan Border, who completed the fourth century of the match at tea on the final day, and Mike Gatting called a halt half an hour before the scheduled close.

England were 39 for two having been asked to score 261 in the final session to add to the 1-0 series lead they established by winning the first Test.

There was never more than a remote chance that either side would be pressing for victory on the final day and 47 minutes lost because of rain before lunch put a result out of the question.

Australia, having declared at 201 for three at tea, did manage to remove Bill Athey and Gatting

cheaply at the start of England's second innings but they were meaningless successes in the context of the match.

The match underlined the fact that Australia are still badly in need of a penetrative attack and that England's decision to field only four front-line bowlers left them virtually devoid of any chance of winning.

Border said afterwards that he wanted a squad of at least 13 players for the fourth Test to increase his bowling options.

"We are a bowler short," said Border. "Leaving Ray Bright out here might have been wrong now but of course you can't second guess after winning the toss."

England captain Mike Gatting said Australia failed to put any pressure on his team. "We got close to them on the first innings and I think Allan Border became ultra-defensive

"In my early days it was the batting which led to let us down," Border said. "The bowlers need to do their jobs but the batsmen couldn't get the small targets that they were set."

"Now it's the bowlers' turn," Steve Waugh and Greg Matthews showed us their positive side in the batting end, although Greg Matthews struggled in the second innings, he has spent a long time in the crease."

Border was the only player to distinguish himself on the final day. He was 100 not out when he declared, the century being his 21st for Australia and his seventh against England. It took him 299 minutes and included 11 fours.

Australian wicketkeeper Greg Dyer, meanwhile, making his debut as stand-in for the injured Tim Zoehrer, had his nose broken in the dying stages of the Test.

Dyer was struck by a rising ball from leg-spinner Peter Sleep. He received treatment on the field before continuing.

## TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

## TELEVISION

**EDUCATIONAL:** 8:00 Telecast 8:30 Keep Fit 8:15 School Broadcasts 14:00 Telecast 14:30 Keep Fit 14:15 The Time Tunnel 15:00 Everyman's University 16:00 Freddy Butcher 16:25 TV Game 17:00 A New Evening — live magazine

**CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:** 17:30 Screenings 18:00 Language programmes: 18:30 News roundup

18:32 Literature and Culture Magazine — special programme on the Egyptian writer Naguib Mahfouz

18:50 Health Magazine 19:30 News

**HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20:00 with a news roundup** 20:02 Revenge in Jewish Sources 20:30 Tappit — science and technology magazine 21:00 Mabat Newsweek 21:30 Mabat 22:00 A Case of Deadly Force. TV movie based on a true story, starring Richard Crenna and John Shea 22:55 News

**JORDAN TV (unofficial):** 17:30 Cartoons 18:00 French Hour 18:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Three's Company 21:30 Architecture — documentary 22:00 News in English 22:30 Australian series

**ARABIC LANGUAGE:** 13:30 Another Life 14:00 700 Club 14:30 Shape-Up 15:00 Afternoon Movie: Hilda 15:30 Headfirst 17:00 Super Book 17:30 Muppets 18:00 That's Hollywood 18:30 The Campbell 19:00 News 20:00 Simon & Schuster 21:00 Remington Steele 22:00 Cagney & Lacey 23:00 700 Club

## RADIO

## Voice of Music

6:02 Morning Melodies 7:09 Haydn: Symphony in 5-flat major, No. 65; Mozart: Concerto in A major for Clarinet, K.622; Schumann: "Kreisleriana" Op. 16, Debussy: Nocturnes

9:00 Rostini: Guillaume Tell Overture; Tchaikovsky: Rocco Variations for Cello, Op. 33; Rachmaninov: Concerto No. 2 for Piano in C minor; Mozart: Symphony No. 40 (St. Martin/Martinez); Beethoven: Quartet for Strings in 6-flat major, Op. 103; Prokofiev: Excerpts from "Romeo and Juliet"

12:00 Ren Zama, piano — Bach: Prelude and Fugue in G-sharp minor; Avni: Sonata No. 1; Bartok: Ostinato; Beethoven: 32 Variations in C minor; Schubert: Sonata in B major, Op. 120

13:00 Vivendi: Concerto for Piccolo and Recorder; Beethoven: Cello Concerto in 1-flat major for 2 Pianos; Mozart: Divertimento No. 17, K.334; Beethoven-Liszt: Symphony No. 5 transcribed for Piano, Op. 67 (Krohn)

15:00 Contemporary Music 16:00 Vivendi: Concerto Grosso in D major, Op. 6 No. 1; J.C. Bach: Concerto for Piano and Violin; Vivaldi: Stabat Mater; Mozart: Symphony No. 23, K.388

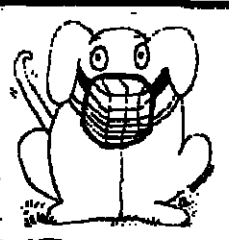
18:00 Contemporary Music 19:00 Vivendi: Concerto Grosso in D major, Op. 6 No. 1; J.C. Bach: Concerto for Piano and Violin; Vivaldi: Stabat Mater; Mozart: Symphony No. 23, K.388

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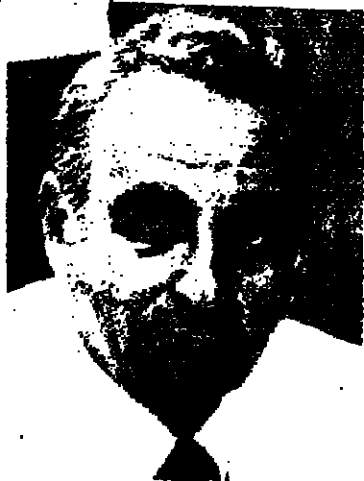
## HEY! DOG OWNERS! Did you know...

Paragraph 9 of the ordinance on rabies control states: "The veterinarian must order the destruction of any dog which is not restricted by a leash and muzzle when on the street."





# 'Wage structure is hurting industry'



Moshe Shamir (Starphoto)

**By MICHAEL YUDELMAN**  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Moshe Shamir is something of a paradox. As president of Vishay Israel Ltd., a maker of high precision resistors and other electronics, he stands at the forefront of Israel's high technology frontier.

But he is also a classic no-nonsense boss, the kind that still believes in what seem at times like old-fashioned values: hard work, a pioneering spirit; the ideals that characterized an earlier Zionism. He also possesses a strong faith in his workers.

"Whoever says that people in Israel don't work doesn't know that the fault is in management," Shamir declares, when asked about the country's low level of productivity. "If you refuse to compromise with mediocrity and to give in to Levantinism, and insist on high standards, you get results."

The spotless factory floor in Vishay's Holon plant certainly testifies to Shamir's steady outlook. So does the fact that Dun and Bradstreet cited Vishay Israel as one of the country's four fastest growing firms in 1985.

Vishay Intertechnology does not publish separate results for its Israeli subsidiary, but the parent recorded an 18.2 per cent gain in earnings to \$9.33 million in the year to June 30.

1986, on a 4.1 per cent increase in sales to \$58.8m. Shamir says Vishay Israel has never ended a year in the red.

Vishay Intertechnology specializes in two interrelated technologies: stress measurement through the use of electronic and optical sensors and instruments, and high-precision resistors. Earlier this year, it acquired a 50 per cent interest in Dale Electronics Inc., another U.S. company whose line of fixed resistors complements Vishay's product offerings. Now Dale also has a presence in Israel, where in September a plant will open in the development town of Dimona. Vishay and Dale expect Dale's new Israeli plant to post sales of \$30m. in five years, all for export. The Dimona and Holon operations employ some 600 workers.

The problem with productivity in Israel, Shamir contends, is in the system. Low wages makes it difficult to motivate workers from the employers' side. The gap between labour costs — gross wages plus benefits — and the worker's net wage is intolerable, and discourages investment.

An American wage earner takes home about 70 per cent of his gross, while his Israeli counterpart takes home barely 21 per cent. In the U.S., every additional dollar paid to the worker costs the employer \$1.20. In Israel it costs the employer at least \$4. If Israel is to become a country of working people, the wage system must be changed, he concludes.

Shamir concedes that Vishay has not escaped the low-wage dilemma. Like other companies, Vishay often has trouble recruiting personnel, often because net wages are not much more than unemployment benefits. Why work for NIS 450 when you can get NIS 300 for unemployment? asks Shamir.

"We heard that Beit Shמש was suffering from acute unemployment," he recalls. "So I sent a bus there and brought a full load of workers. After touring the plant, they decided it wasn't for them, because they saw that here they'd really have to work."

Attitudinal problems are rife in other respects as well.

"In this plant, there are no workers from Holon, because most of Holon's residents are clerks, who go to work in Tel Aviv. We have to bring workers from other towns! These workers would also rather be clerks, but all the posts in Tel Aviv are occupied already. About 15 per cent of the labour costs are spent on transportation!" Shamir says.

Today's leaders do not know how to inspire workers to be productive, as the previous generation's leaders did, Shamir declares. Someone who settles in Dimona is no less a pioneer than yesterday's *halutzim* who drained the marshes, as far as Shamir is concerned.

Instead the economy is run in a

Local industries must be a success or their foreign owners will stop investing in them. Today the government doesn't want to hear of profitable export. But after a few large companies collapse, Shamir is convinced things will change. What's easier than putting out fires, throwing money at collapsing plants? But it's time they understood that Israel is not rich enough for everyone to flourish. If they don't fix clear priorities, no one will survive.

Shamir emphasizes that he is not in favour of subsidies. All he is asking for is to compete under the same conditions as his rivals. "And I expect the Knesset members to remember that we exporters are keep-



A sampling of the electronic systems manufactured by Vishay

wasteful, inefficient way, with countless duplications in administration, frightening taxation and a lack of understanding for industry's needs.

"I don't want to be bombarded by new retroactive laws every hour. I want to be a good manager who can plan the product price six months or a year in advance. And I can't. I don't know what the dollar rate will be, what the index will be, what the tax rate will be. I function like a gambler!"

Despite all this, Vishay Israel has been a success, otherwise its parent would not have increased its stake here with the new Dimona plant.

ing the country afloat. (Former finance minister Yitzhak Moda'i initiated tax reductions — the idea disappeared. Every minister thinks he is running the country, every minister who encounters a problem he is afraid to touch — appoints a committee.)

Beyond simple criticism, Shamir's message boils down to a simple idea: the government's job is to help equalize the terms of competition between Israeli companies and their foreign competitors. That means reducing borrowing costs and the tax burden to reasonable levels and providing a sound infrastructure in which the private sector can operate.

## BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

### Making some tough choices

Confusion continues to reign supreme among investors as much as in other sectors of the economy. Not since the "good old days" of pre-July 1985 have small savers and major investment funds faced such difficult decisions.

In a sense, it would be much easier if the government had made all its decisions secretly, or at least quickly, and then announced them all in one go. The agony of rumours, plans, counter-plans, haggling and compromise, before who-knows-what will emerge somewhere down the road, is enough to drive anyone mad.

And, as so often before, people are being driven mad again. That some hastened to sell shares and even bonds in the stock exchange was to be expected; that others hastened to buy foreign currency on the black market is also not surprising. But the reports of people breaking multi-year savings schemes in their panicky reaction to the unknown are — if they are true — very sad, because this action causes heavy losses and seems quite unnecessary.

### There are many apparent advantages to sitting on the fence, but this has to be done in an intelligent and efficient manner.

It is therefore worth reviewing what little is known, and trying to attach probabilities to some of the many unknown variables.

**TAXATION:** The government is committed to not taxing existing financial assets. The likelihood of it maintaining this policy is at least 99 per cent. This means that breaking existing savings schemes, making withdrawals from pension, provident or advanced-training funds (ATFs), and selling bonds already issued, is illogical.

However, there remains a large body of opinion in favour of taxing stock exchange transactions. Two methods are available: Turnover tax of, say, a 1 per cent levy on every sale, and a formal capital gains tax. The latter, while theoretically attractive on social-justice grounds and even making a lot of economic sense, has major practical problems. These include the necessity of filtering out inflation from profits, allowing for capital losses to be set off, and enforcing compliance. These, and vested interest opposition, make it a non-starter.

Not so the turnover tax which, despite having been apparently shelved, may well re-emerge as a sop to the Histadrut and others. But from an investment viewpoint this has negligible impact, because the market will immediately adjust and long-term decisions will not be affected, although traders will be hurt.

Now we come to the proposal to tax interest on savings schemes. This is likely to be retained, even if interest on pension and provident funds is not taxed. Similarly, any tax reform is likely to abolish the tax breaks on deposits into these funds and to ATFs, although the Histadrut may yet win out on the latter. Any prediction here is dangerous, but given the invulnerability of existing savings, there is a major incentive to invest money now and make certain of the current tax-free terms.

**DEVALUATION:** Despite all the panic, the black market dollar has not risen by much. This reflects two considerations. First, most people don't believe there

will be a devaluation at this time, because they accept the argument that it would create more problems than it would solve by triggering a round of wage rises and price hikes. Second, most of those who think there might be one are only talking in terms of 5-10 per cent. That doesn't usually justify selling what one has, buying cash dollars and then selling them after the hoped-for devaluation, and then buying something else. All of that will cost a fair whack in transaction costs, so that the net profit will not amount to very much — if there is a devaluation in the first place.

**FENCE-SITTING:** There are many apparent advantages to sitting on the fence, but this has to be done in an intelligent and efficient manner. Given the terrible dearth of hard facts, the first thing to do is nothing, at least with any existing investments which are not liquid. Breaking savings, as noted above, is a losing game.

Money held on short-term deposit has the advantage of being ready to react to whatever firm trend emerges, whenever that should be. It also benefits from high nominal interest rates, which are currently at 16-24 per cent per annum, depending on the size and time span of the deposit. Money already being held in short-term foreign-currency accounts, for those allowed to hold them, or in cash dollars, for others, is also ready for action; and is protected against a possible devaluation, but is earning next-to-nothing in the interim. Index-linked bonds and bank shares are also useful lookout posts for fence-sitters to use.

The possibility that the next economic plan will be a long-time in the making is a powerful argument in favour of getting comfortable on the fence, and this can be done by spreading one's portfolio among the aforementioned investment vehicles, with the emphasis reflecting individual tastes and beliefs (or guesses).

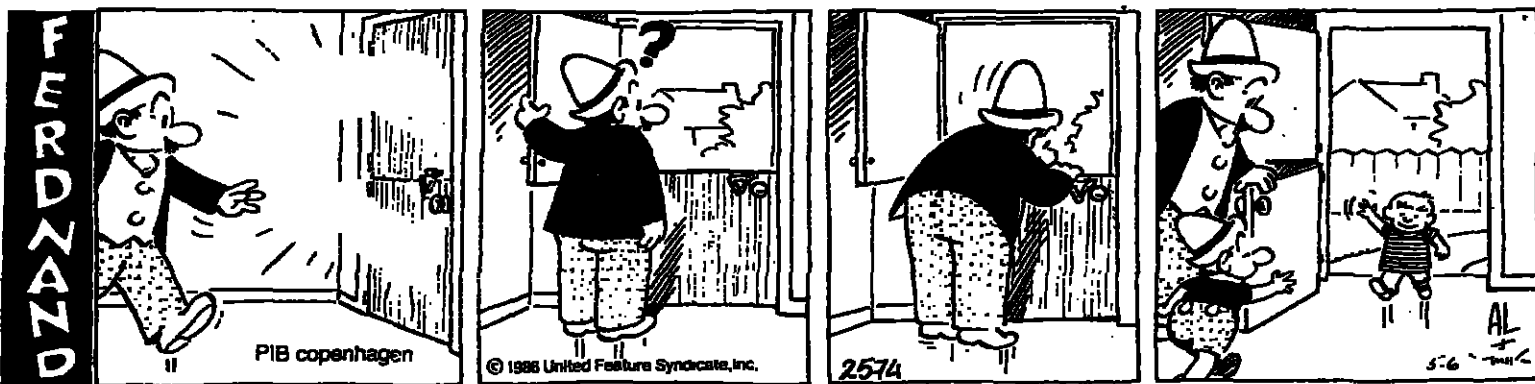
**REAL ESTATE:** This area offers precisely the opposite characteristics. The complexity and illiquidity of real estate investments make them useless for short-term maneuvering, especially in conditions of uncertainty. But many analysts believe that the fall in building starts will soon trigger a new cycle of rising prices. If there is a significant capital market reform, reasonably-priced mortgages could become generally available for the first time ever in Israel.

However, some of the taxes that could yet be decided upon, such as a wealth tax or a capital gains tax, would certainly hurt real estate investments. No plan at all, and a gradual breakdown of stability, would probably hurt much more. Therefore this area displays high risk/reward ratios, and is not suitable for the current environment, except for people who are both long-term investors and optimists (the two usually go together). After the dust settles, however, things could be very different.

**GOODS:** A common form of investment by Israelis being driven mad by their government has been goods, from frozen chickens to motor cars. The spending boom that has developed throughout 1986 shows that even when they're not being driven mad, Israelis are happy to buy as much as they can. But the present moment seems singularly inopportune for major purchases. The majority of imported goods are set to become cheaper in two weeks time — although no one yet knows exactly by how much.

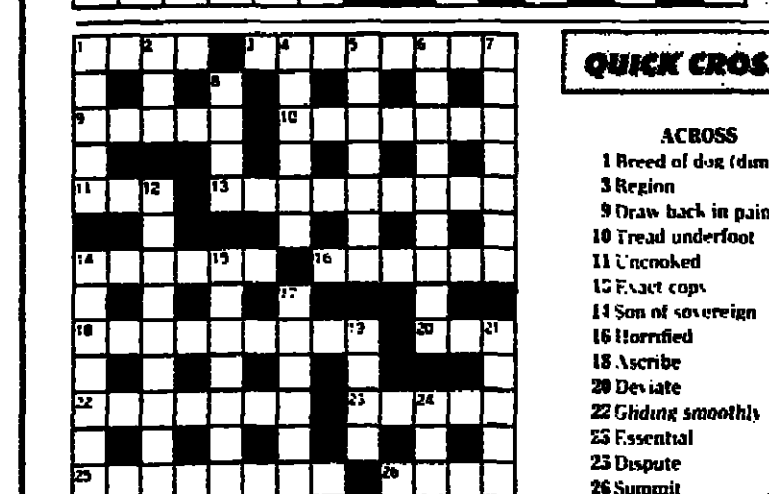
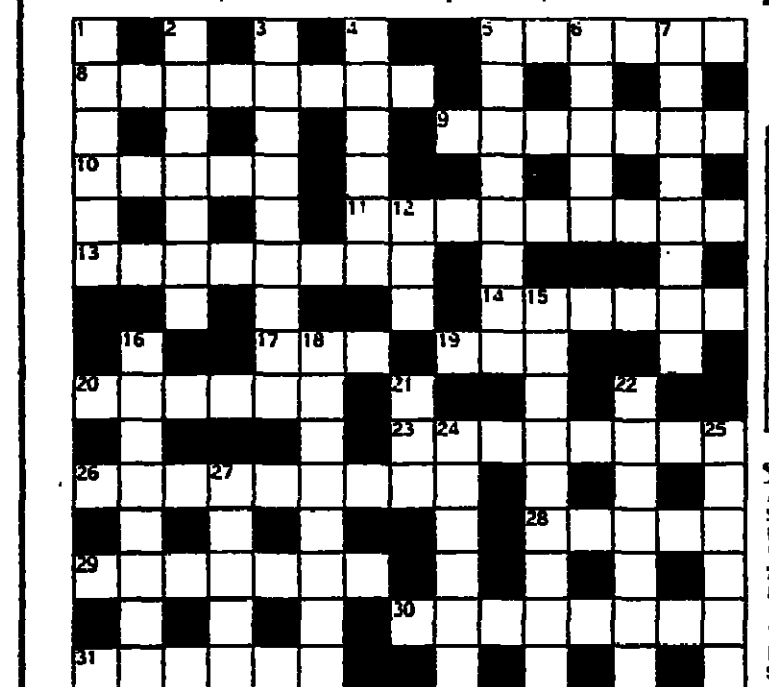
Their other traditional role, as a proxy for foreign currency investment, is also ruined by their impending price fall, as well as by the fact that the premium on cash dollars in the black market is almost zero.

In a week when you can't bank on anything with any certainty, these are some of the considerations that seem relevant for investors facing the need to make decisions.



## CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Display no end of red meat (6)
  - Too particular about seaside resort (8)
  - Don makes citation about nine (7)
  - Undressed kid made a legal claim by the point (5)
  - A long time in the larder producing a pompous spectacle (9)
  - City still delighted (8)
  - Endlessly trifling with unimportant matters (6)
  - Silver, a Turkish commander (5)
  - Appear almost to understand (5)
  - A fabric woven when one chooses (2,4)
  - Parts about to come back for a worker (8)
  - One way to call back, showing indifference (9)
  - Writer to adopt a different pose (5)
  - Conceal most of the wrapper (7)
  - Find out when the record stops (8)
  - Representative of good man on a Tuesday (6)
- DOWN**
- Dishevel us, let nothing be out of place (6)
  - Eels are wriggling free (7)
  - Before delivery, less than a dozen were held in a South African province (9)
  - Rascal, one with chips perhaps (6)
  - Game allowed in the road (8)
  - Spiteful woman at home in the earth (5)
  - Heavenly body needs a body-building drug (8)
  - One that cannot be returned (5)
  - Ringling sound vibrating on a screen (9)
  - Hurry to use the weighing-machine (4,2,2)
  - Merry melodies go awry (8)
  - Delia's content with an old priest (5)
  - Tending to wear away the statue I have (7)
  - Discharge account then leave (6)
  - Statement about wine (6)
  - Give free medicine to patients (5)



### SCRIBBLE PAD

1 Across: Worthwhile charity.  
Answer: The Jerusalem Post Hanukkah Toy Fund. Send your contributions to POB 81, Jerusalem 91000.

### Yesterday's Solution

**CROSSWORD**  
ACROSS: 1. County, 4. Doubt, 8. Bear, 9. Afflict, 10. Operate, 11. Hero, 12. Rob, 14. Mere, 15. Look, 18. Vid, 21. Easy, 23. Servant, 25. Venus, 26. Fict, 27. Total, 28. Sleep.  
DOWN: 1. Custom, 2. Liable, 3. Threaten, 4. Doff, 5. Lure, 6. Tattoo, 7. Caper, 13. Bluebell, 16. Outsize, 17. Detect, 19. Ledge, 20. Pretty, 22. Scent, 24. Bail.

### QUICK CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Breed of dog (dim)
  - Region
  - Draw back in pain
  - Tread underfoot
  - Uncooked
  - Exact copy
  - Son of sovereign
  - Horrid
  - Ascribe
  - Deviate
  - Gidung smoothly
  - Essential
  - Dispute
  - Summit
- DOWN**
- Night
  - Relatives
  - Unimpaired
  - Melting
  - Involve
  - Theatre (anag.)
  - Slave
  - Sleeveless garment
  - Frisky
  - Upper limit
  - Lump of gold
  - Bebridge
  - Take it easy
  - Overtune

## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Roma, 523191; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 722315; Shufat, Shufat Road, 810108; Der Aklawa, Herod's Gate, 292088.  
Tel Aviv: Arlosoroff, 76 Arlosoroff, 230746; Balfour, 2 Balfour, 298866; Netanyas: Netanya, 1 Herzl, 22842; Haifa: Haneset, 33 Haneset, 333312.

### DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, obstetrics, surgery, ophthalmology), Hadassah Scopus (orthopedics), Shur Holim (E.N.T.).  
Tel Aviv: Rolsah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).  
Netanyas: Laniado.

### POLICE 100

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Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 683828, 683902, 14 Bethlehem Rd. The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 829206, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.  
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### A visit to the museum is educational. But kids enjoy it anyway.

## U.S.-EC trade ties grow tense

BRUSSELS (AP). — The U.S. and Western Europe are familiar partners in world commerce, but they are finding it harder to stay in step as the trading floor grows more crowded.

In the past year alone they tangled over transatlantic steel trade, fell into a bitter "spaghetti war" and argued about starting a new round of international trade talks. Now they are battling over U.S. farm-product exports to Spain and Portugal.

On the horizon is a potentially explosive fight over semi-conductor trade, an expected heating up of a dispute over U.S. access to European telecommunications markets and more wrangling over commercial aircraft sales.

"These allies... appear to engage in one Donnybrook after another," Rezaanne Ridgway, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, told a U.S.-European journalists conference last summer. Her comment came at the height of a dispute over citrus fruit trade that dated back to 1969.

So far, negotiators in Washington and Brussels, home of the 12-nation European Community, have managed to keep the intermittent skirmishing from escalating into a full-scale trade war.

But some think that could change soon.

"It is not exaggerated to say that never in the recent history of our relations with the U.S. have we been as close to seeing these trade conflicts degenerate into a major political crisis," the EC's chief trade official, Willy de Clercq, of Belgium, said recently.

A key reason for the increasing frequency and ferocity of trade battles across the Atlantic is the more competitive international trade scene.

Japan has become an economic superpower, the debt-ridden Latin American nations are desperate to sell more abroad and the oil-rich Middle Eastern countries are buying less due to the oil slump. Also, the U.S. and Western Europe see exports as the best way to whittle down growing stockpiles of grain, dairy and other farm products.

Officials on both sides, including de Clercq, say they believe the commercial ties that bind the U.S. and Western Europe are too strong to allow their disagreements to unravel the West's most important economic alliance.

Yet bilateral trade is not the only aspect of the economic relationship that is under strain.

Washington and the EC nations are at odds over tax and employment policies, trade with the Soviet bloc, relations with Japan and the use of economic sanctions against Libya, Nicaragua and other Third World countries.

For more than a year, the Reagan administration has been pressing the major European nations, especially West Germany, to relax their tax policies, lower their interest rates and rev their economic engines.

The Bonn government has steadfastly resisted, politely urging the U.S. government to worry about its own shortcomings: persistently large budget and trade deficits that help push down the value of the dollar. Last September, at the height of a U.S.-European tiff over the dollar's decline, Dutch Finance Minister H. Onno Ruding said he was fed up with what he termed a Washington campaign to "talk down" the value of the dollar and thereby pressure the West Germans into cutting their domestic interest rates.

The Europeans are worried about the sharp decline in the dollar over

the past 14 months because it has cut deeply into their export sales. As recently as last year, however, the Europeans were complaining that the dollar's value was too high.

Another recurring theme in the U.S.-European partnership is differing views on trade and economic ties with communist Eastern Europe.

The West Europeans want a broad economic relationship with the east bloc countries. They think it adds to their political security. The U.S. thinks that's naive; it wants to limit trade with the Soviet bloc that could help it catch up to the West in technological knowhow.

This division was high lighted in 1984 by a dispute between Belgium and the U.S. government over the proposed sale by a tiny Belgian engineering company of a computerized lathe to the Soviet Union. The Pentagon asked the Belgian government to block the sale, claiming the device would be used by the Soviet army to make missiles.

The Belgians at first resisted, resentful of what they considered to be American interference in their internal affairs. In the end, the Belgian Army agreed to buy the lathe, with the Pentagon picking up part of the tab.

Sylvia Ostry, Canada's ambassador for multilateral trade negotiations, told a meeting in Brussels last month of North American and West European businessmen, politicians and scholars that recent disagreements about launching new global trade talks went beyond policy differences.

"A more fundamental difference underlies the transatlantic division over strategy: the basically different [outlook] that separates a chary, sceptical, consensus-seeking Europe from an impatient, bullish, can-do America."

## Anatoly and Avital

Edited by Louis Rapoport

This was the love story that conquered superpower politics and galvanized the world to action: SECHARANSKY, THE JOURNEY HOME is the first full account of Avital's indomitable twelve-year appeal to free her husband Anatoly from the horrors of Soviet incarceration. Ever close to this struggle on all fronts and behind the scenes — from the public demonstrations to secret diplomatic maneuverings — The Jerusalem Post and its staff were involved. Seven Post journalists covered the developments on three continents, including from within the Soviet Union itself. Published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, hardcover, 317 pages. PRICE: NIS 39.00



By the staff of The Jerusalem Post  
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## MARKET PLACE

MACABEE DEAN

### Ferment beneath the calm

Hidden financial pressures are building up and bubbling under the surface of the economy — and unless adequate steps are taken soon an inflationary explosion seems inevitable. So says Dan Barvy, a Tel Aviv certified public accountant, a close follower and outspoken critic of contemporary events.

He stresses that today's relative calm, which has been part and parcel of the economic scene since the emergency economic policy which took effect on July 1, 1985, is deceptive. Worse yet, he adds, "The new economic programme, so much discussed in the past week, will not alleviate the pressures."

"We must never forget that the intention of that stabilizing policy — freezing on prices, taxes, wages — reinforced by a hefty cut in national expenditures, that is to back away heavily at the national budget — have so far not been carried out. The government has proved too weak to cut the budget; it has proved too populist to turn back wage demands."

As for the latter, he notes that the Histadrut is not only making wage demands against relatively healthy companies but against Solel Boneh, a Histadrut building and contracting concern that ran so deeply into debt the government had to bail it out. "I'm all for saving Solel Boneh, but in this case salvation, like charity, begins at home. Not even the Histadrut can any longer afford to subsidize the ongoing and accumulating losses of this large corporation."

"What will happen if Solel Boneh runs into severe financial straits again and the government refuses to mount a second rescue operation for Solel Boneh? Or if the government decides, due to the role that Solel Boneh plays in the national economy, to let it go into receivership and then nationalize it?"

On the industrial front, hardships are rapidly beginning to assume most of the thinking time of the plant directors. True, those who export to the European markets are not so badly off, since the European currencies have stabilized (or risen against the U.S. dollar, hence the shekel during the past year or so), but those exporting to the U.S. have been paid in dollars that have lost about 30 percent, if not more, of their real buying power.

These exporters, as well as the tourism industry, are facing a tight squeeze. Their income from dollar sales has been steadily falling, while their costs, especially of wages which are pegged to the cost-of-living index, are steadily rising. The latter are rapidly eating up their reserves and capital, if not going into debt. Meanwhile the cost of money — that is interest rates — is becoming an ever increasing part of costs of production.

"A lot of them are facing insolvency — which is the sophisticated euphemism for old-fashioned bankruptcy."

Investors are now opting to put their money into the U.S. which, unlike Israel, has not only talked about a tax reform but carried it out. Bavi notes that several well-established Israeli companies are eyeing the American investment market with hope and yearning. "Not only can't we in Israel attract foreign investors, but we can't keep native Israelis at home."

His remedy: cut tax rates to a ceiling of 25-30 percent — both corporate and personal. "Establishment rates at that level that the average honest person will not spend most of his time trying to outwit the tax authorities but in producing more and making more — for most of his additional income will stay in his pocket — not go to the income tax collector."

"Establishing such tax rates is possible — if the national budget is trimmed not delicately with a scalpel but vigorously with a butcher's cleaver."

Bavi would also like to see Israel reduce its dependency on arms exports since this market is contracting.

Israel should specialize in high technology goods for the civilian market which is steadily growing, and also think seriously of quality and price, as well as of upgrading its chemical industries, especially products from the Dead Sea.

Exporting is a dynamic process: New products have to be developed to succeed in selling overseas. "Do you remember when the 'Jaffa Orange' was the leading export item of Israel? Where does it stand today? Its juice has run pretty dry."

### Jerusalem hotel owners suspend planned strike

By GREER FAY CASHMAN  
Jerusalem hotel owners have decided to suspend their Christmas week strike until next month, Jerusalem Hotel Association Chairman Yehuda Greenbaum told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

He said it would hurt the industry to close hotels at the height of the season.

"If we do go ahead with the decision," he said, "we will implement it in January when there is hardly any overseas tourism here."

## Egypt, Soviets sign \$850m. trade protocol

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt and the Soviet Union put aside economic differences yesterday and signed a protocol for two-way trade worth \$850 million next year, a Soviet embassy spokesman said.

Tough negotiations, however, are expected on a new bilateral trade exchange rate and Cairo's overdue military debts when an Egyptian delegation visits Moscow early next year to discuss a long-term economic package.

The new protocol represents a 20 percent rise in trade volume over the previous year, the spokesman said. Final details were worked out after talks between Egyptian officials and a visiting Soviet trade delegation.

The spokesman said the deal did not incorporate a change in the bilateral exchange rate, which a Soviet source said last week was impeding an improvement in Egyptian-Soviet relations.

Egypt calculates trade with the Soviet bloc on the basis of a sterling

clearing pound rate of 70 Egyptian piastres, negotiated in 1964, while Moscow sees a figure of 189 Egyptian piastres as more realistic.

"In Moscow the parties will discuss the possibility of signing a long-term programme," the embassy spokesman said. "If all the problems are settled then this long-term protocol will be signed."

Egyptian exports to the Soviet union include cotton, textiles, perfumes, and oranges, while Soviet exports comprise mainly heavy machinery, coal and spare parts.

The other outstanding bilateral problem is the issue of overdue military debts accumulated by Egypt in the 1960s and early 1970s when the Soviet Union was its main arms supplier.

Soviet officials have declined to provide a figure for the debts, but Cairo-based Western diplomats say they amount to \$3 billion. Egyptian officials refer to a figure of \$1 to \$1.5b.

## Cannon gets debt reprieve

By TOM TUGEND and DAVID HOROVITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

In a suspense plot worthy of one of their own shoot-'em-up films, Menachem Golan and Yoram Globus have won a last second reprieve for their Cannon Group in its battle against staggering financial problems.

Facing a deadline last Monday for paying an \$80 million debt to Australian businessman Allan Bond, the two Israeli cousins won an initial payment extension until Friday. Cannon Group might have been forced into bankruptcy proceedings if the extension had not been obtained.

Cannon's debt stems from the \$37m. purchase last spring of Screen Entertainment, Ltd., a British-based theatre chain and studio, from Bond.

Under the agreement between Cannon and Bond, if the payment is made by Friday, Bond will grant Cannon "certain video and theatrical distribution rights in Australia." In addition, another \$36.6m. owned by Cannon and due May 1, will be converted into four-year senior subordinated notes for Bond, who will

also receive 500,000 warrants for the purchase of Cannon common stock at \$16 per share.

Cannon's market price lost two-thirds of its value between early November and early December, dropping from its year's high of \$45.50 to as low as \$9.50. It closed Monday at \$12.50, up 87.5 cents for the day on the New York Stock Exchange.

Market analysts believe that if Golan-Globus can overcome their present difficulties, Cannon shares may bounce back to a level of about \$40.

One analyst, Hal Vogel of Merrill Lynch, noted that it was "in nobody's interest for Cannon to go under." He did not know how the studio would raise the \$80m.

The Wall Street Journal and Hollywood trade papers speculated yesterday that Cannon might raise the money by Friday in two ways: Selling some of its film rights to Warner Communications or the possible sale of Commonwealth Theatres, a 425-screen chain.

Yesterday, Cannon maintained its policy of not responding to any media questions.

### Knesset panel to moot aid to Shift, UKM

Post Economic Staff  
The Knesset Finance Committee is due to discuss two aid packages totalling \$180 million for hotelier Haim Shift and for the United Kibbutz Movement (UKM).

Under pressure from the Likud members of the panel, the committee will discuss a proposal recommending the Treasury award Shift \$20m. in aid for his financially troubled hotel chain. Shift is active in the Likud Party.

### Iran, Iraq blocking Opec pact

GENEVA (Reuters) — Opec ministers tried yesterday to work out a compromise solution to a dispute between Iran and Iraq over oil output that is threatening to scuttle the group's efforts to push world crude prices up to \$18 a barrel.

Delegates said the key to the success or failure of the current talks, which opened here a week ago, rested with attempts to make Iraq accept a production quota as part of a package to limit the cartel's output, thus tightening an over-supplied market.

They said powerful Saudi Arabia and Kuwaiti Lukman, president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, were holding private talks with the Iraqi delegation to try to persuade it to accept a quota, a demand pushed by its Gulf war adversary Iran.

A senior Iraqi delegate told reporters that Baghdad stood by its demand for a quota equal to Iran's, but hinted that it might offer a compromise.

### RED TAPE

(Continued from Page One)

the government sold loss-making enterprises, they were likely to return to profitability, paying taxes to the government.

A key issue the task force is pushing is capital market reform. This is needed badly so that internal capital can be generated for investment, and foreign capital will follow, Fisher said.

The other current issue of concern to the task force is the effective linking of the shekel to the dollar and the effect this is having on exports to the dollar region. Fisher said the government must take some steps to relieve the situation if exports are to grow.

**Pinkas Landau adds:**  
Leading Israeli businessmen involved in the task force told *The Jerusalem Post* that the issue that matters most to their foreign counterparts is the inordinately long time needed to obtain answers to investment proposals. The establishment of a "one-stop-shop" wherein all the necessary permits and authorizations could be rapidly obtained from a single department is seen by both sides as urgently necessary.

The Israelis have suggested that the one-stop service be provided under the aegis of the government-owned Industrial Development Bank, rather than the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The overseas members saw the government's oft-repeated commitment to privatization as an expression of its determination to withdraw from direct involvement in economic activities. They have so far been disappointed. They are not concerned about the methods used to effect privatization — whether through direct sales, tenders, or share issues on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange or elsewhere.

A proposal is being worked out to set up a financial vehicle, in the form of an investment company or fund, which will raise capital in the U.S. for investment in Israel. This will be along the lines of the company recently set up by Cial Industries Ltd., with South American Jewish investors, sources told *The Post*. Alan Wurzel, president of the U.S. task force, identified the three main factors that deter would-be investors in Israel. These are the political-military risk factor, which is usually cited by those who have not yet done business with Israel; the cumbersome bureaucracy; and the general atmosphere of uncertainty and rapid change in areas such as taxation.

### Union defies court order to unload Zim collier

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
HAIFA. — The giant Zim collier, subject to sanctions by the Marine Officers' Union, yesterday spent its third day at anchor off the Hadera coal pier, despite a labour court order to dock it.

The Haifa Labour Court yesterday accepted a request by the Transport Ministry to order the union to instruct the port's pilots at Hadera, who are union members, to berth the ship and enable it to unload the 160,000 tons of South African coal for the Hadera power station.

The union complied with the

order but simultaneously instructed the officers on board the two tugs at Hadera not to help berth the giant collier.

Union officials met with the Zim Navigating Co. managing director Matty Morgenstern yesterday afternoon but no agreement was reached. They continue to insist that the British officers on the ship, which flies a foreign flag, be replaced by Israelis. They are considering appealing to the High Court today to order the ministry to see to it that Zim appoint Israeli officers.

The union has also appealed to the

International Transport Federation (ITF) in London, which in turn instructed them to check whether the Chinese ratings on board the ship are being paid according to the ITF pay scale.

The collier is a sister ship of Zim's m.s. Hadera, which sails under a long-term charter from the National Coal Board. The collier that has been the focus of the dispute has no charter and sails only when Zim can obtain a spot cargo. Because it docks at ports where Israeli ships are normally not permitted, Zim has asked that the ship not be identified.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

### MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:		Turnovers:		4.25% fully-linked 80% linked		Rises to 1% Falls to 0.5%	
General Share Index	124.34 +0.48%	Shares — total	NIS 12,865,200	Double-linked	Dollar-linked	Generally unchanged	
Non-Bank Index	162.38 +0.62%	Arrangement	NIS 4,894,400	Double-linked	Dollar-linked	Falls to 1%	
Industrial Index	108.79 +0.39%	Non-Bank	NIS 7,960,800	Double-linked	Dollar-linked	Rises to 1%	
Insurance	183.22 -0.01%	Bonds — total	NIS 6,849,800	Double-linked	Dollar-linked	Generally stable	
Commerce, Services	198.06 +1.36%	Index-linked	NIS 5,213,600	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Real Estate	200.12 +0.87%	Dollar-linked	NIS 1,835,600	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Industrial	145.68 +0.55%	Treasury Bills	NIS 50,322,600	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Textiles	187.58 +0.50%	Share Movements:		Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Metals	207.63 +1.29%	Advances	204 (314)	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Electronics	99.51 -0.05%	of which 5%+	22 (96)	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Chemicals	135.98 +0.41%	"buyers only"	2 (6)	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Industrial Invest.	140.77 +0.70%	Declines	70 (4)	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Investment Cos.	164.88 +0.23%	of which 5%+	7 (1)	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
General Bond Index	118.70 +0.64%	"sellers only"	0 (0)	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Index-linked Bonds	118.44 +0.71%	Unchanged	123 (69)	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Fully-linked	120.38 +0.79%	Trading Halt	22 (32)	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Partially-linked	117.54 +0.64%	Bond Market Trends:		Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Dollar-linked Bonds	94.89 +0.18%	Index-linked	3% fully-linked	Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Short-term 0-2 yrs	113.85 +0.89%	Generally rises to 1%		Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	115.08 +0.56%			Double-linked	Dollar-linked		
Long-term 5+ yrs	110.60 +0.73%			Double-linked	Dollar-linked		

### SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%	Name	Price	Volume	%
Commercial Banks				Trade & Services			
(not part of "arrangement")				Melir Ezra	1243	2756	+3.3
Maritime	1148	1542	-	Supersol 2	7830	1382	+3.3
General non-arr.	2208	77	+0.9	Dalek r	3221	3245	+0.8
First Int'l	3435	589	+1.0	Lightage	14084	112	+4.0
FIBI	4145	2706	+0.3	Cold Storage	1860	1763	-7.0
Commercial Banks				Dan Hotels	1500	38	-4.7
(part of "arrangement")				Yarden Hotel	2630	416	-8.0
IDB	8220	941	+1.1	Hilon 1	29400	8	+3.9
Union 0.1	8137	191	+0.4	Teem 1	1900	1303	+0.2
Discount	105280	325	+0.3	Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Mizrahi	34000	574	+0.3	Azorim	838	11109	+1.9
Hapoalim r	55950	3192	-	Elion	529	1822	-0.6
General A	142800	44	+0.7	Affra 0.1	35820	235	-1.2
Leumi 0.1	25710	2530	+0.5	Dankner	4250	101	-8.0
Fin. Trade	47600	4	+2.2	Prop. & Bldg.	3100	2500	-
Mortgage Banks				Baydole 0.1	4400	675	+2.3
Leumi Mort.	8890	55	-0.1	ILDC r	57400	104	-
Dev. Mort.	2255	349	-	Resco r	10761	140	+3.0
Mishkan r	2525	433	+1.0	Mehadrin	7350	298	-
Tefohot r	15370	48	+0.1	Hedrin	1310	2161	-
Merviv	6413	239	-	Industrials			
Financial Institutions				Dubek b	4870	2604	+4.7
Agri. C	116500	15	-	Pri-Ze 1	11350	93	-2.9
Ind. Dev. DD	70173	-	-	Sunfront	17800	492	-
Ciel Leasing 0.1	19900	28	-	Adger	549	2430	+2.2
Insurance				Argemant	16950	276	+2.1
Ararat 0.1 r	1433	907	-0.3	Delta G 1	3075	1997	+2.2
Hassneh r	333	41928	-	Maquette 1	5470	360	-1.8
Phoenix 0.1	720	4209	-	Eagle 1	14250	35	-1.4
Amsharmer	6200	-	-	Polat	3550	492	-
Menorah 1	2200	227	-	Schoellaria	15300	128	+4.7
Sahar 1	5900	185	+3.6	Rogasin	7140	127	-
Zion Hold. 1	8850	200	-0.9	Urdan 0.1 r	2720	3534	+2.8
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture				Zion Galilee	2408	385	+2.0
Azorim	838	11109	+1.9	Pecker Steel	14600	401	-0.7
Elion	529	1822	-0.6	Elbit	381500	11	+0.1
Affra 0.1	35820	235	-1.2	Investment Companies			
Dankner	4250	101	-8.0	IDB Dev. r	4810	2247	-0.8
Prop. & Bldg.	3100	2500	-	Elion	3448	1322	+1.2
Baydole 0.1	4400	675	+2.3	Elion	240	8048	-
ILDC r	57400	104	-	Gehael	1530	755	+4.7
Resco r	10761	140	+3.0	Israel Corp. 1	10330	1330	-1.8
Mehadrin	7350	298	-	Wolfson 1 r	114000	-	-
Hedrin	1310	2161	-	Hapoalim Inv.	6890	814	-
Industrials				Leumi Invest.	2408	385	+2.0
Dubek b	4870	2604	+4.7	Discount Invest.	2880	2417	-
Pri-Ze 1	11350	93	-2.9	Mizrahi Invest.	22970	142	+6.0
Sunfront	17800	492	-	Ciel 10	825	4522	-
Adger	549	2430	+2.2	Landeco 0.1	4160	83	+4.0
Argemant	16950	276	+2.1	Panna 0.1	10900	111	+0.5
Delta G 1	3075	1997	+2.2	Oil Exploration			
Maquette 1	5470	360	-1.8	Paz Oil Expl.	18200	75	-
Eagle 1	14250	35	-1.4	J.O.E.L.	3700	2102	+2.8
Polat	3550	492	-	Abbreviations:			
Schoellaria	15300	128	+4.7	a.s. sellers only			
Rogasin	7140	127	-	b.e. buyers only			
Urdan 0.1 r	2720	3534	+2.8	r registered			
Zion Galilee	2408	385	+2.0				
Pecker Steel	14600	401	-0.7				
Elbit	381500	11	+0.1				

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## Back to the laager

THE SEVERE new restrictions on the press, both local and foreign, promulgated last week by the South African government suggest that a mood of grim defiance, scornful of even the last vestiges of democracy, has seized Pretoria.

When the state of emergency was declared on June 12, the South African authorities argued that curbs on freedom of assembly and of the press were necessary to restore social order and to encourage the forces of moderation and peaceful change. The new checks on information and expression make a mockery of those assurances.

But they are not an admission of defeat, for there is no sign that they were imposed reluctantly. On the contrary, they seem to express a sense of relief — the relief that comes from deciding that South Africa must now, after a period of hesitation, return to the ancestral tenacity of the laager.

No doubt this leap back into a fortress mentality was partly triggered by the external blows of disinvestment and boycott delivered to a South Africa which believed it was moving toward a peaceful solution of its race problem. Rebuffed from without and compelled to struggle with disruption within, the South African government, presumably reflecting the temper of its constituency, resolved to turn inward, discarding the inhibitions of democracy and public diplomacy for the counsel of discipline and defiance.

Certainly such a reading makes more sense than the official justification submitted for the new measures, namely that they were intended to preempt plans for a new upsurge of violence this month.

The severity of the restrictions on the press reflects more than a temporary expedient. They also reflect more than the endemic hostility of the regime towards a foreign and local press corps whose mirrors, it felt, were wont to foment, and not merely record, racial discontent. Rather they appear to express a hard new resolve to stamp out the expectations that have fuelled the blacks' resort to violence and the multi-racial moderates' resort to demonstrations and public criticism.

Whether it fails or succeeds, this is a perilous course. Failure will lead only to greater domestic repression. Success will harden the hearts against the ameliorative course of gradual domestic reform. At the same time external hostility will spread and solidify, driving Pretoria still deeper into its bunker.

For all those in South Africa and abroad who retained residual hopes that the white community and the moderates in all the other racial and ethnic groups could ultimately grope their way to new forms of legitimate and peaceful coexistence, this latest turn in South African policy can only be viewed as an alarmingly disheartening development.

## Abolish theatre censorship

AT THE LAST moment *The Last Secular Jew* was saved from a fate worse than which no playwright could imagine: the total and final banning of Shmuel Hershoni's political satire by the Film and Theatre Censorship Board.

Less than a fortnight ago the board had decided to prevent the Tsavta Theatre from raising the curtain on the supposedly offensive play. But on appeal the board was persuaded that the scissoring of two particularly offensive pages out of the script was enough to properly sanitize it. The public outcry against the very idea of theatre censorship which its original action had set off may have helped the board to amend its decision.

The two pages which, by their deletion, made it possible for the show to open last night were doubtless offensive: it is the very purpose of satire to offend. Had the play been staged as written, members of the audience who could not stand the now censored offence could, however, have indicated their displeasure by leaving in the middle. Or by advising their friends against undergoing the same experience.

They could even — this is still a free country, after all — hold a protest rally in front of the theatre. Or they could seek a court order closing down the show alleging a violation of the law.

The irony is that democratic Israel, which would not dream of censoring in advance "adult" nightclub shows that dwarf in obscenity anything presented in the legitimate theatre, still believes it necessary to protect its mature theatre-goers from the insidious effects of uncensored stage plays.

The trouble with the Film and Theatre Censorship Board that does the protecting is not that its members are unqualified to pass judgment on works of art, but that they are — or if they are not and stay on the board, they become — committed to the idea of censorship. And not merely of film, for the censoring of which there may still be some justification, but of theatre as well.

The grotesque result is thus obtained that, while public support for the creeping *hardization* of Israel is generally taken to be shielded by the legally assured freedom of expression, the theatrical projection into the future of the grotesque consequences of this process is blasted not merely as caricature, which it certainly is, but as an intolerable insult to religious and non-religious sensibilities. Not to say outright anti-Semitism, although that is the stated opinion of the interior minister, Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, who appoints members to the board.

The best thing that could be said for the board is that its origins go back to British times. But that hardly excuses its survival into the late 1980s, despite the abolition in the meantime of theatre censorship in virtually all Western countries that have had it, including Britain.

Fortunately, the board's early ban on *The Last Secular Jew* has built up public pressure for the total abolition of theatre censorship in this country which the later qualified permit may not suffice to melt down. A great deal, however, now depends on the attitude of Education and Culture Minister Yitzhak Navon.

Last Sunday the ex-president, a part-playwright himself, let it be known after meeting with representatives of the Israel Playwrights' Association that he had reached the conclusion that censorship of plays, though not of films, must go, because the Israeli public was mature enough to judge for itself what it wanted to see on the stage. That was fine as far as it went. Now Mr. Navon should take upon himself the leadership of the abolitionist campaign.

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# Labour leaders must face economic reality

David Krivine

IT IS monotonous watching every finance minister go through the same ringer. Wanting to restore economic growth, first he tries balancing his budget. Histadrut leaders say they agree that the budget must be cut, but not at the expense of the poor. In the end, the budget is not brought into balance and economic growth is stymied.

If the Histadrut really mean the poor that would be no problem because the really poor can always be compensated. The phrase that Labour leaders use is "weak elements" which in practice comprises not just the poor but wage earners in general — those who receive cost-of-living allowances, free schooling, free medical attention (if they pay their health fund dues) and tax-exempt pensions.

Does Moshe Nissim's plan discriminate between the rich and the wage earners? The Treasury says no. Each side loses benefits but gains advantages. The wage earners will be charged more for social services but will pay less income tax. The rich will pay less income tax but will lose tax remissions on approved investments.

Whether the advantages and disadvantages are equal is an argument that will never be resolved because each side interprets the figures its own way. I suggest that we ignore the Treasury's interpretation and embrace that of the Histadrut. Let us suppose the worst, that the plan victimizes the workers. Should it be adopted all the same?

THERE IS a terrible paradox here now immobilizing many economies, not only Israel's. The forces of economic growth cannot take over unless the government releases resources by spending less. Cutting the budget means cutting welfare. The victims are obviously those who receive welfare, that is, the lower-income groups. It is they who have to take one step back if the economy is to take two steps forward. By refusing to take that one step back they perpetuate the economic freeze of which they themselves are the chief victims. It is their poverty which inflates the budget. The hard fact of life is that the poorer people are, the more welfare they need. There is only one way for living standards to go up — that the poor become less poor by earning more money. In order to earn more tomorrow they must take less welfare today.

The common people will be furious, but it cannot be avoided. A responsible government looks to the long term. Politicians who do what is

right regardless of opinion polls are statesmen. Those who yield to popular pressure and refrain from tightening the belt are demagogues.

Where do we find these demagogues in Israel's present constellation? Sad to say, among the Labour movement. In foreign affairs they express the national interest. In domestic affairs they must yield pride of place to the Likud. Nissim, a member of the right wing Liberals Party, promotes an enlightened economic policy that would terminate a decade of economic paralysis.

Labour is deadlocked. Its ministers know that Nissim's economic plan is right. Moshe Shahal said so over the radio a fortnight ago, but when asked about the poor, was forced to add that they cannot be allowed to suffer. In other words, Nissim can go and bury his economic plan.

Cannot Nissim attack the rich instead? If he could, that would be the ideal solution, but it is not possible. The rich as a class get nothing out of the budget. They are not recipients of welfare, but are, on the contrary, big suppliers of the taxes out of which welfare is financed.

The tax burden they carry is in fact so heavy that it stops investment and immobilizes economic growth; which brings us to the second part of Nissim's unpopular plan. In order to restore economic growth he proposes to reduce taxes.

Beneficiaries will be the well-to-do, those with taxable incomes. The poor are not beneficiaries because they do not pay income tax. So there you have it. Not only does Nissim impoverish the poor, he enriches the rich. Can any Labour Knesset member in his senses vote for that?

HE HAS TO, otherwise we are lost. Not only that, he has to vote for the whole cut down to the last shekel. Up to now the conflict between the national interest and sectional interests has been settled each time by compromise. Some budget cuts were virtuously adopted, others indignantly rejected. The result on every occasion was a disappointing setback.

Output can increase in Israel, the economy is dynamic enough for that. But conditions must be right; and they are not right. A dozen explanations are given. They all boil down to one basic policy error, catastrophic in its impact: government overspending. The Treasury should

spend less — much less. Nissim's cut is insufficient and would be greater were it not for the desire to avoid doing more damage than necessary.

As it is, damage will be done to the defence of the country, the education of our children, the medical services available to the public, the welfare services paid out to the needy, and the job security of several thousand redundant civil servants. The hurt will not be as bad as the critics say, but that is not the point. The point is that even if the hurt is substantial, the harm done to the nation if those cuts are not made will be infinitely greater.

Labour activists shut their eyes — they do not want to know. Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino says that Nissim's advisers do not understand medical problems. If he would listen to her advisers, he would realize that far from reducing the health budget, he should increase it.

Histadrut chief Israel Kessar too refuses to see what stares him in the face. He considers each perk extracted from the authorities as a sacred trust. The funds for advanced study (for example), which have nothing to do with advanced study, are inexplicably tax-exempt. Revoking that exemption, which Nissim mildly suggests (as a second-best to what should be done, which is abolish the funds altogether), would constitute, in Kessar's view, a draconian breach of faith.

Mapam member Yair Tzaban is horrified at the idea that the income tax ceiling should be lowered from 60 to 45 per cent (albeit now amended to 50 per cent). He ought by rights to be concerned with enriching the poor by restoring economic growth. Instead he seeks to impoverish the rich — and the hell with economic growth. He prefers an egalitarian society where most people are indigent (like the Soviet Union) to a less egalitarian society where most people live well (like America).

These labour leaders deceive their own public. They resemble a political faith-healer who announces that the country is critically short of water but prays that it should not rain, because if it rains people will get wet.

The national unity government was formed to make joint decisions in the field of economic policy. Here is a decision to be made jointly: not to declare war, not to abolish democracy, not to enslave the nation — just to shave NIS 500m. off the budget deficit. Can they not do that?

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of The Jerusalem Post.

## READERS' LETTERS

### SAD MORAL LAPSE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — On December 5, there appeared in The Jerusalem Post Magazine a two-page article (first of a series of two) entitled, "Hebron diary," by Joel Greenberg.

As a representative of the Jewish Community of Hebron, who spends more than 30 days a year in this city, I for one, have no problems understanding why we are here. Had your valiant reporter been more concerned with facts than with venting his personal frustration upon his readership, he would have been more than welcome to sit down calmly and discuss our obviously variant opinions over another cup of coffee (which he could even have chosen to reject).

Mr. Greenberg might be surprised to learn that we are not the caricatures he and his cronies depict us to be. We didn't come to Hebron looking for problems. We came to return to our homes. I know, the Arab murderers who stole them now have legal possession of these properties; but is that sufficient reason for us to simply abandon our basic right to live in our holy city?

I can fully sympathize with the degrading position soldiers are put into by having to stop and search people, most of whom are certainly innocent; but, honestly, don't soldiers check ID and search Arabs randomly in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv as well? Security is not a pleasant job anywhere; but what, pray tell, would Greenberg recommend in place of it?

The settler who went running from Beit Hadassah, carrying his Uzi, upon seeing Arabs fleeing from the Casbah, was not "looking for action."

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### THE JEWS OF HEBRON

As Greenberg so smugly suggest. He knew from experience that when Arabs flee from the Casbah, a Jew has probably been stabbed, and, unlike the priorities expressed by Joel's "diary," we are prepared to risk our lives for any Jew in danger.

My dear friend who sacrifices his comforts for 30 days to "protect" us, ungrateful spoiled soldiers, must know that we never asked that soldiers and barbed wire accompany our settlements. We are quite capable and willing to defend ourselves. We don't like living an artificial existence either. We want to live normally, like any Arab in Hebron.

But if the Arabs refuse to allow us to live in peace in our homes should we then simply walk away and hand them our city?

We do not despise Arabs, nor is it our intention to summarily dispossess them. But why is it that an Israeli Arab can walk freely anywhere in our country, without fear, while a Jew cannot? If we are forced to choose either to leave or to have the Arabs leave, it is not we who have created the threat, and we will not be the ones to leave.

GARY M. COOPERBERG  
Director of Public Relations  
Jewish Community of Hebron  
Kiryat Arba.

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## Dry Bones



## Stilted answers

Gershon Gorenberg

THE RECENT disturbances at Bir Zeit upset Jewish settlers living near the West Bank town. And for good reason: for three days, the road through Bir Zeit was closed to Israeli vehicles, and Jewish schoolchildren could not reach their classrooms.

Housing Minister David Levy's heart went out to the settlers. He promised that a bypass road would be paved around Bir Zeit. If there were any more scuffles between the IDF and Palestinian students (enraged, for no good reason, by roadblocks on the way to their university), the settlers' children would not be late for school.

Settlers elsewhere have found, though, that a bypass road offers only temporary relief. No sooner was a bypass built around Nablus than the local Arabs put a new neighbourhood next to it, funded by what settlers call the Ishmaelite National Fund.

One can imagine the escalating construction wars: The Jews build a bypass: the INF builds a neighbourhood next to it. A bypass is built around the bypass; a new set of Arab houses goes up next to it. Soon — horrors — the bypasses will begin to loop across the Green Line, into the State of Israel.

THE SOLUTION is to look in a new direction: Up.

Rather than build around the Arabs, let us build above them. Let us mix concrete and make moulds, and put our roads through the West Bank on pillars.

Houses and schools and the rest of the Jewish settlements could also be built on stilts, above the Arabs. Rather than expropriating or buying Arab land for settlement, we will simply build above it. The two-tier legal system of the West Bank will be matched by a two-tier population.

The Arabs, cynics will say, could fight back. They could begin to build high-rises. From 12th-floor windows, they would throw stones at our cars.

To avoid this problem, we should put our roads and towns on hydraulic columns, so that they can be raised to greater heights. If the Arabs begin building upward, we will — well, escalate.

As the Jewish population of Judea and Samaria rises, so will the altitude at which they live. And the biblical prophecy will be fulfilled: We will be like the stars of the heavens.

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of The Jerusalem Post.

### THANKSGIVING AT ZOA HOUSE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I recently attended an affair billed as an "American Thanksgiving Dinner" at the ZOA House in Tel Aviv. It would have been better described as a meeting of the *hevra kadisha* of the American Jewish community.

Those few hardy souls who ate said that the food was good. However, in place of the traditional turkey, candied yams, baked potato, corn, hot biscuits and apple cider, we were treated to a light sprinkling of morsels of dubious identity. I could accept that here in Israel, a few of the food items might most be available, but to serve a plate of food with nary an item reminiscent of the holiday being "honoured" defies comprehension.

Fortunately, the speakers were

brief. However, the official who was asked to make the traditional blessing over bread was given a *kippa* which somehow ended up in his pocket before the last word had left his mouth. Why such disrespect for Jewish tradition?

We were then subjected to the "entertainment" portion of the evening. Our hosts apparently dragged two unfortunate souls in off the street and told them to occupy half an hour singing — if you could call it that — funeral dirges that were a far cry from the happy songs we used to sing on this traditional American holiday.

There was nothing American or Jewish left alive within a three-mile radius.

ABRAHAM SAYAG  
Rehovot.

### MISCONCEPTION ABOUT RETARDED

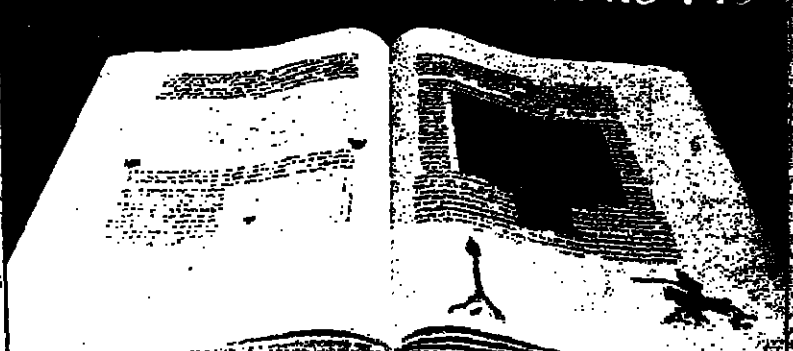
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I must take exception to the terminology used in Bernard Joseph's article of December 2, "Mental Homes in Trouble."

A retarded person is not necessarily "mentally disturbed." It is this stereotype, that all mentally retarded persons are mentally ill, that perpetuates the negative attitudes ab-

out the retarded that exist in Israel today. This misconception prevents destigmatization, acceptance into productive competitive jobs and the ability of many retarded to live the full, independent life-style of which they are capable.

LEN KLEIN  
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